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THE CAUCASIAN.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The old Ransom machine that controlled the Democratic State Convention is beginning to find out how dissatisfied are the honest masses of the Democratic party with the action of the convention. The truth is beginning to get to the people that Bryan and the Democratic National Committee and the Democratic National Congressional Committee all specifically urged a co-operation against gold and monopoly in North Carolina. This is causing a considerable feeling of resentment and justly severe criticism of the corporation lawyers who ran the convention.

There is still further indignation caused on account of the election of "Secret Circular" Simmons for State chairman. This has prompted the machine fellows and the monopolists, etc., to begin to talk louder for silver than ever, with the hope of satisfying the people and calling attention from the action of the convention which betrayed the interests of the people.

But they will not be able to fool the people again this year. The masses of the people know that the attorneys of the railway corporations, and the Cleveland goldbug politicians controlled absolutely that State convention. They know further that these monopoly agents deilberately repudiated Mr. Bryan. Fortunately Mr. Bryan had alreday exposed their hypocrisy in advance. He had warned the people that wherever men pretended to be for silver and against monopoly yet at the same time refused to do that which was necessary to win a victory for silver and to down monopoly, that such men were goldbugs in disguise. He hit the case of the element that controlled the so-called Democratic State Convention exactly. It is further known to the people of the State that every man who arose in that convention to speak, who was known to be a strong supporter of Bryan and known to be in favor of co-operation against gold and monopoly, was hissed by the convention. Ransom's name was cheered. Every one of these monopoly speakers forgot to mention Vance until some one reminded them that he had been overlooked.

That convention was against the principles of Vance and Bryan. It was a Cleveland-Ransom cut and dried affair and the people will repudiate it.

The Charlotte Observer, commenting upon the meeting of the National Committee of the Peoples Party at Omaha and the action of the few Republican assistants who bolted the action of the committee and called a convention this fall, says, with great satisfaction, that the Populist party is split wide open. This is just such a split as occurred in the Democratic party when Bryan was nominated. The element that slumped off is just the kind of element that followed Cleveland and put up Palmer and Buckner. Of course the Charlotte Observer thinks that bolting element in both cases is the most respectable.

How Grover Cleveland must have smiled with satisfaction when goldbug Ransom informed him that Bryan had been turned down at the Democratic State Convention in North Carolina and that their man Simmons had been elected State Chairman.

"Secret Circular" Simmons is already laying new plans for more ballot box stuffing this year.

TOWNE FOR CONGRESS.

He is Unanimously Nominated by Silver Republicans, Silver Democrats and Populists.

National Republican, Minn.]

Hon. Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the Peoples Party in the Sixth district, and has the hearty endorsement of the Silver Republicans and Democrats. His election is believed to be certain. Many of those who voted against him two years ago are thoroughly convinced that it was a mistake. Mr. Towne is the only man who has represented the masses of the district in Congress and they will return him to that duty. As matters now stand at least three Congressmen will be elected from this State by the forces of reform. To prevent this the goldbug managers are making an extraordinary effort to disorganize the Peoples Party. All along they have had their hirelings in our ranks and con ventions for that purpose. They are co-operating with Ignatius Donnelly, who now is popular among Republican office-seekers.

A Fine Record.

Texas Truth.]

For six years the Peoples Party has been in power in Dale county, Alabama. During that time they have paid off a debt of $9,000 left by the Democrats, and have reduced taxes from 75 cents to 45 cents on the hundred dollars. The party stands for economy.

Kilgo-Clark Controversy.

Chatham Record.]

All fair minded men, whether they be Methodist or not not must condemn the unfair attempt of Dr. Kilgo to have Judge Walter Clark removed as a trustee of Trinity College. There is such a sense of fair play and common justice prevailing in the Anglo-Saxon race that even the vilest criminal is not condemned unheard, but is accorded a fair trail where he can face his accusers. And yet this was denied Judge Clark—a gentleman who stands so high both in Church and State—and unheard, with any notice to him whatever an ex parte, Star Chamber attempt is made to degrade and humiliate him. No wonder that Judge Clark and his friends(and no man in North Carolina can boast of more) are indignant at such an outrageous injustice!

R[illegible]RM PRESS ON OMAHA MEETING

Be Wrong in Other Places, Too.

Idaho Sentinel.]

Wharton Barker, Milton Park, et., al, have called a People's Party convention for September 4, 1898, to nominate a Presidential ticket. The belief is gaining ground that these gentlemen need fixing in the head.

Notes on Omaha Meeting.

Utah X Ray.]

Marion Butler is an ideal presiding officer. No amount of criticism from the members would rattle him. His rulings were always just.

* * *

Burkett had his forces well in hand, but he could not hold them solid when it came to voting to unseat the chairman.

* * *

Buchanan, of New Jersey, has the philosopher's head and the humorist's eye, he can get down to business in a convention as quick as any one, and he can have as much fun in—the lobby.

* * *

Barlow, one of our M. C.'s from California, is one of the most genial fellows we ever met, but it does make him hot to hear the old mossback from Missouri talk "about office holders not having any business in conventions." He thinks it queer that his advice and counsel were sought for the past ten years before he was elected to Congress, but as soon as elected he must be dubbed a "pie eater" and "dangerous counsellor." Barlow is right.

* * *

Allen is a general. He is a great big, brainy statesman. When he speaks everybody listens. He is respected even by his opponents.

Will Stand by the Organization.

Montana News.]

The Southern Mercury—a radical mid-roader, but not one of the bolting clique—proposes to stand by the National Committee in the performance of its duties as outlined by the recent convention—and that is right. Hereafter fusion is to be left to conventions to consider—and we want to remark right here and to impress it upon all Populists—that when conventions composed of representatives of the rank and file of the party decide either for or against fusion—it is the bounden duty of the minority to support the policy adopted. Without this submission to majority rule there can be no party advancement—only anarchy.

Wharton Barker's Bolters.

Great Falls News.]

The Philadelphia American comes this week freighted with a flagrantly perverted report of the recent meeting of the Populist Natiional Committee meeting—and pretending that the Populists—the real Populists—finally organized a national committee and will call a national meeting at an early date. The facts are—that there were less than a corporal's gaurd who attended the meeting that was fasely stated to be a meeting of the "middle-of-the-roaders"—and these few actuated by the desire to get control of a committee that could be called populist, and to call a national convention that will nominate Wharton Barker for president. The outfit do not care the snap of a finger for Populist principles—or any principles, for that matter—and the party is well rid of the dishonest incubus. These men attended the national committee meeting demanded that in the future the national committee refrain from using its influence for fusion—that was granted. They demanded that the Populist national convention be held before the convention of other parties—and that was willingly granted. Then the real purpose of this little coterie of wreckers was revealed in a demand for the unseating of Chairman Butler, and this was refused by an overwhelming majority vote—and then the outfit bolted—and showed their dishonest intentions. The members of this little clique should never again be allowed to sit in a populist conference or convention. They are for self first and principles and party after.

Falling in Line.

Peoples Cause.]

From the ringing words from such editors as Tracy, Bentley, Pyle, Allen and a host of others we can but infer that the result of the Omaha meeting on June 15th was accepted in good faith by the Texas editors in attendance. Every paper coming to this office from this State so far has been unanimous in its expression that the results of the meeting, while not fully what they wanted, is satisfactory.

As for ourselves we can see no good to result to the party by a continuation of this internecine warfare on each other by Populists.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

The Present Experimental Test Will be Continued.

Washington Evening Star.]

A circular letter has been issued by the First Assistant Postmaster General to the postmasters of the one hundred or more offices from which the present experimental test of rural free delivery radiates, informing them as Congress has continued and increased the appropriation for the coming fiscal year, all rural carriers now in the service may consider their contracts renewed, unless otherwise ordered by the Postmaster General.

Applications for new service have been received more than sufficient to absorb the extra amount allowed by Congress for this extension of the postal free delivery system, but the departmen thas under consideration a plan of carefully alloting the extra service by means of investigation by special agents, among such States and communities as has not hitherto had any of the advantages of rural free delivery, and in localities where the service can be established at the least cost and with a certainty of rendering the best results. There are many districts where rural free delivery can be started without any extra cost to the government, by the abolition of star routes and minor postoffices which will thus be superseded. These, as far as possible, will be given the preference in the new service.

The Hawaii Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The President has appointed Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Representative Hitt, of Illinois; Sanford Dole, President of the Hawaiian Republic, and W. F. Frear, of Hawaii, to be commissioners, under the Hawaiian annexation.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its actual color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter and all impurities.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

SENATOR NELSON'S REMARKS IN EXPLANATION OF THE BILL.

A Carefully Prepared Statement by the Author of its Purpose and Effect—It Will Provide a Uniform System of Bankruptcy.

Pending the passage of the conference report on the bankruptcy bill by the Senate, Mr. Nelson, in explanation of the bill, said:

At the last session of Congress the Senate passed a bankruptcy bill. It was in its chief provisions a voluntary bill. It contained provisions for involuntary bankruptcy in two classes of cases—cases where a man made a transfer of his property with intent to defraud his creditors and cases where a man transferred his property with intent to prefer some of his creditors. Those two grounds were stated in general terms, but were ample to cover those two classes of cases.

When the bill went over to the House, they adopted as a substitute for it substantially, with some modifications, what has been known for years as the Torrey bill. The bill came back in that condition and went into conference on the 3rd of March last, and we have been wrestling with it in conference from that time until about a week ago.

I may say, inasmuch as I was to some extent the author of the Senate bill, that I always felt that in the matter of procedure it was not as complete a bill as it ought to be. It left a good deal to be supplied by rules of court. The House bill, on the other hand, contained elaborate provisions as to administration and procedure. A good deal of it perhaps might have been well left to rules of court. The conferees, however, concluded that it was perhaps best to adopt what are known as the administrative and procedure features of the House bill.

The main contention between the two Houses and between the conferees of the respective Houses was in respect to three questions: First, as to the grounds of involuntary bankruptcy; next, as to the offenses for which a bankrupt could be imprisoned; and, thirdly, what limitation and restrictions should be placed upon discharge.

The House bill contained nine different classes of grounds for bankruptcy, put under eight distinct heads, one of them, the fourth, containing two grounds. Four of those grounds have been entirely eliminated by the conference, and the other five have been greatly modified. The five grounds for involuntary bankruptcy agreed upon by the conferees are these:

First, a transfer or concealment of property with intent to defraud one's creditors;

Second, a transfer of property while insolvent with intent to prefer one or more creditors over the other;

Third, a preference through legal proceedings, coupled with the fact that the alleged bankrupt must be insolvent and that he has failed to remove the embargo or preference that has occurred through legal proceedings five days before a sale of his property in the proceedings;

Fourth, where a man has male a general assignment to his creditors; and,

Fifth, where a man has admitted in writing his insolvency and his willingness to be put into bankruptcy on that ground.

It will be perceived that in respect of the last two grounds they are practically voluntary. If a man makes no general assignment to his creditors, he can not be put into bankruptcy; and if a man is in an insolvent condition, he has one of two options. He can either go into voluntary bankruptcy or he can make a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors; in either case his estate is administered in bankruptcy and he gets his discharge.

The fifth ground, of course, is purely within his control. It is admitting his insolvency and his willingness to go into bankruptcy on that ground. In other words, it amounts to this: The man says, "I do not care about being put to the trouble of going into bankruptcy. I admit I am insolvent. If my creditors care about it, they can put me into bankruptcy."

Practically, then, there are only three grounds of involuntary bankruptcy, and two of those—a transfer of property to defraud creditors and a transfer to preferred creditors—are substantially included in the Senate bill, though in more general terms. These two grounds are, moreover, wholly at the the option and under the control of the bankrupt.

The only other ground is what is termed preference by legal proceedings; that is, if a man is insolvent and his creditors proceed against him by attachment, and through such process seek to take his property, in that case, if he is not able to discharge those proceedings before a final sale on execution, he can be put into bankruptcy.

It is to be observed in respect to this ground, considered in connection with other provisions of the bill, that the attaching creditor can easily be deprived of his preference. If bankruptcy proceedings are instituted within four months, his attachment is set aside and the property that he has attached goes into the general estate of the bankrupt for distribution among the creditors. Hence, while there may seem to be an apparent hardship in the eyes of those who are opposed to involuntary bankruptcy in this case, yet there is, on the other hand, a protection in it against the attaching creditor, for he will be slow to move when he knows that the other creditor can put the man into bankruptcy and vacate the attachment, and he will have nothing left but the expense of paying costs and attorneys' fees.

Now, coupled with these grounds for involuntary bankruptcy which I have described is another thing that gives color to the whole matter and takes away the harshest features of those grounds. Under the House bill if a man had committed one of the nine classes of acts of bankruptcy, he could be put into bankruptcy on the petition of his creditors, even though he was solvent. In the conference bill we have made it a condition that no man, no matter what act of bankruptcy he has committed, can be put into bankruptcy unless he is insolvent.

Then we have adopted a new rule, a new definition of insolvency. Under the old bankruptcy law and at common law a man was deemed insolvent when he did not pay his debts in the ordinary course of business when they were due. I will read a brief citation from Bump on Bankruptcy, which is familiar to most lawyers. It will just take a moment:

> Insolvency, within the meaning of the bankrupt act, means inability to pay debts in the ordinary course of business, as persons carrying on trade usually do.

That was the definition and rule which were applied under the old bankruptcy law. That is the definition and rule which is substantially applied in most cases under State insolvency laws. In the conference bill we have adopted a new rule or definitiion for insolvency laws.

We say in this conference bill that a man is not insolvent if all his property, exclusive of what he has disposed of or concealed to defraud his creditors, at a fair valuation, is equal to his debts. We do not make it the criterion that a man can not pay his debts. He may be in default on his notes and his commercial paper, or his other dues, still if he can come into court and show that his property at a fair valuation, exclusive of what he has attempted to dispose of to defraud his creditors, is equal in value to his debts, then he is not insolvent and cannot be put into bankruptcy.

But on account of adopting this new rule of insolvency we have in connection with it from the necessity of the case, adopted a different order of proof. We require the alleged bankrupt to assume the burden of proving his solvency. Under the old rule and definition of insolvency it was very easy for the creditor to show that the bankrupt had not paid his paper when it was due. It was a simple thing, and hence it was fair to charge him with the duty of proving such insolvency. But under this new rule of insolvency it is more difficult, and the matter is to a large extent within the peculiar and special knowledge of the alleged bankrupt.

The question of insolvency under the new rule involves, first, the number, character and amount of debts owed; second, the location, character and amount of property owned. These are difficult matters to discover, ascertain and prove for the creditor, but are easy of discloseure for the debtor. He can easily schedule and make known his property and his debts, and it is by comparing the property with the debts that the question of insolvency is determined. There is therefore no hardship in adopting this rule of proof.

In the case of the first ground of bankruptcy, that of disposing of property to defraud his creditors, we put the burden of proving solvency on the debtor in the first instance. In respect to the next two grounds we say that he shall be required to appear in court with his books and papers and give testimony as to his property and his debts, and then if he thus appears, the burden of proof is on the petitioning creditors. I am not quite sure that it was necessary to put this provision in the bill. We have simply applied a well-known rule of evidence which I will quote from Greenleaf. It is very brief:

"But where the subject-matter of a negative averment lies peculiarly within the knowledge of the other party the averment is taken as true, unless disproved by that party. Such is the case in civil or criminal prosecutions for a penalty for doing an act which the statutes do not permit to be done by any persons, except those who are duly licensed therefor, as for selling liquors, exercising a trade or profession, and the like. Here the party, if licensed, can immediately show it without the least inconvenience, whereas, if proof of the negative were required the inconvenience would be very great."

The following cases are also in point and apply the rule I invoke: Gales vs. Christie, 4 La., 295; King vs. Atkins, 33 La., 1065; Carroll vs. Malone, 28 Ala., 525; Wolffe vs. Noll, 62 Ala., 25.

We have simply applied this well-known rule of evidence to this case for the reason that we have adopted a new rule of insolvency.

I will now briefly answer the Senator from Alabama. First, to be very candid with him (and I believe here in the Senate we should be as candid as good Methodist brethren are with one another in campmeeting), I might say that the House conferees insisted very much on this clause, and for the life of me I could not see that it worked a great hardship. If a man has made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors, it simply means, to use a slang phrase, that he has thrown up the sponge, that he is insolvent. The creditors are desirous of putting him into bankruptcy on this ground for the reason that they think that there may be cases where a man who makes such an assignment may assign to some near and dear friend, who may stand off and annoy, harass, and delay creditors, especially those at a distance. That is their view of the case.

But there is one advantage to which I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Alabama. If a man has made a general assignment under State law or under common law for the benefit of his creditors, he cannot get a general discharge from all his debts. His estate is distributed, but he is still holden for the unpaid debts; whereas if he goes into bankruptcy and has in other respects complied with the law, he gets a complete dischuage. Whatever little burden there may be in the opinion of the Senator from Alabama and others of that way of thinking in putting a man in that condition into bankruptcy, it is more than made up in my mind by the fact that in bankruptcy he can get an entire release from all his debts and obligations and begin life over again a free man.

In respect to the matter of imprisonment, there were four grounds in the House bill authorizing the imprisonment of the bankrupt. We have reduced the grounds to two. The first is where a bankrupt has concealed his property from his trustee after proceedings have been instituted. That is a species of embezzlement. The other case is where a bankrupt has committed perjury in his statement, has sworn falsely to an account. I do not think it was necessary to incorporate that in this bill, for we have a general statute in relation to perjury, but it is put into the bill for the purpose of extra precaution and because the House conferees desired it.

We have provided punishment for the referee for maladministration, and so for the trustee. Then we have provided punishment in a case where a creditor makes a false claim. That is nothing but a form of perjury.

We have covered also another case We have made it criminal for anybody to attempt to extort money for acting or forbearing to act in bankruptcy proceedings. In other words, we do nat want it to be in the power of a creditor or a shyster lawyer to go to the wife or the relatives or friends of a bankrupt and say, "Here, I will put your relative or friend into bankruptcy unless you pay me so and so, unless you become responsible for his debts." We have made it a criminal offense in order to prevent a thing of that kind. So, that if a man is unfortunate enough to be insolvent and liable to bankruptcy proceedings, no unconscionable creditor or shyster lawyer can go to his wife, if she has a little property, or to his mother or father and say, "I will put him into bankruptcy unless you respond and settle up his debts." We have made it a penal offense to do that.

Coming in the next place, to the matter of discharges, which to my mind is a very important matter, a bankruptcy law that is not liberal in the matter of discharges is a fraud and a delusion. The House bill contained nine grounds for denying a man his discharge in bankruptcy. Many of them related to acts committed before the petition was filed against him; in fact, if we had adopted all those grounds for denying a man his dischange, under the conference bill as we have framed it, with its limited grounds of involuntary bankruptcy,

(Continued on 2d page.)

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Let Candidates Take Oath that They Will Advocate After Election the Pledges Made to People Before Election.

HARTS, N. C., July 7, 1898.

For THE CAUCASIAN.]

I have been thinking very much about our condition in our State, as there are many obstacles to be overcome in bringing about the great reform we all advocate. I find many voters very much discouraged after the elections are over, and have elected men we think will be true in representing the people, who have worked hard to elect them, and when they assemble at our capital, both State and National, to make laws for the people, we find to our sorrow that a Judas has slipped in and we are betrayed into the hands of our enemies. We are then left in a helpless condition for two, four or six years.

We should try the next time to keep Judases out, and I think we, the Peoples Party in North Carolina, should take steps to shut all traitors out of office. I would suggest that every candidate for office in the Peoples Party, nominated by the party, be compelled to take an oath as soon as he gets the nomination for any office in State or county, that he will work and do all in his power to make laws in accord with the Peoples Party platform and all reforms that are advocated after he is elected. In case any candidate should refuse to take an oath to bind him to stick to his pledges, then he should be longer our candidate, and if he should betray us after elected, then he should be prosecuted for perjury, which would deprive him of office. I think it would bring our people to have confidence in our candidates, and would strengthen our party in the State. I should be glad if every man in the State that is a candidate for office would be bound, under oath, to stick to his pledges before he could be elected in the coming campaign. This, I think, would shut the money power out of our legislative halls.

I make this as a suggestion, and I hope some one who is more competent than myself will take hold and see if we cannot keep all traitors out of office.

S. F. LUDWIG.

THE PEOPLE NOT SO EASILY FOOLED.

They are Reading and Thinking for Themselves—The Caucasian Turns on the Light on the Machine-Ring Leaders.

LULOAVILLE, July 2, 1898.

CAUCASIAN PUB. CO., GENTLEMEN:—We like your paper very much, as it continues to spread the light. Go ahead, and shout your horn long and loud, until every one from the great lakes to the "Sunny South" and from the roaring of Cape Hatteras to the peaceful Pacific shall know and realize how the masses of the people have been treated and ignored by the Cleveland-Ransom Co. The people have at last begun to read and think for themselves, and are net so easily fooled as in the days of yore. THE CAUCASIAN is to be congratulated for the manner in which it meets the argument of the Democratic or (lawyer) convention.

Look here! can't they find nothing to fuss about only the "negro" rule and white supremacy in North Carolina? Strange the old negro has just begun to receive any attention in their papers.

If the people will just stand by their party, the People's Party will no doubt make a glorious victory in the "Old North State" this year. We would advise them to stick to their motto. "In union there is strength." Much success to you and your noble paper.

I am yours respectfully,
H. M. W.

Bertie County Populists.

Headquarters Chairman Rxecutive Committee People's Party, Bertie County,

POWELLSVILLE, N. C.,
July 6, 1898.

To the township and precinct chairmen in Bertie county:

You will call the People's Party men in your precincts to meet in precinct convention on Friday the 22d inst. at 2 o'clock, p. m., to elect delegates to the county convention to be held in Windsor on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August next. You will also at said precinct conventions elect an Ex. Com. (where you have not done so) in conformity with the plan of organization of the People's Party in North Carolina.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

M. J. RAYNER,
Ch'm. Ex. Com.

Missouri Populists.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 7.—The Populist State Convention nominated the following ticket:

Supreme Judges—S. A. Handy for short term and J. M. McCall for long term.

Railway Commissioner—J. R. Smith.

Superintendent of Schools—J. D. Elliff.

Members of the National Committee—Arthur Rozell, Owen Miller, and W. R. Littell.

The regular committee on resolutions reported a platform reaffirming the principles adopted by the Omaha and St. Louis conventions, declaring money for carrying on the war with Spain should be obtained by the coinage and the issue of legal-tender notes, and not by an enormous increase in taxation and enlargement of the public debt; that the present system of using bank credit as a circulating medium was extravagant and dangerous. The initiative and referendum were favored in the enactment of our laws.

A small number split in co-operation and bolted the convention and nominated a ticket of their own.

Women Nurses in the Red Cross Hospital.

Women who enlist for nurses in the Red Cross Hospital do so under the following conditions:

They are to receive no remuneration for their services, and, except they are absolutely without money, they are expected to meet their own expenses; they must wear the uniform of the society; they must subscribe to all the rules of the society; they must agree to six months' study as a preparation for their work, except they are called out for emergency nursing; and, finally, and most important of all, and most difficult of all for the genuinely patriotic woman, there is the agreement to nurse and care for the wounded of any nation, to give her skill, her care, her womanly sympathy to the enemy as readily as to the boys in blue.—From "Women Nurses for the Battle-Field," in Demorest's Magazine for July.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

A TERRIBLE OCEAN HORROR.

A FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER COLLIDES WITH SAILING VESSEL AND SINKS.

Over 500 Lives Lost—The Crews of the Sinking Ship Fought Passengers to Save Themselves—Only one Woman Survivor, Who Tells the Horrible Story.

One of the most appalling ocean disasters, if not the worst, in the annals of ocean travel occurred early in the morning of July 4th, though the news of the terrible collision was not received until forty eight hours later.

Without a moment's warning almost the great French liner La Bourgogne, with 725 souls on board, was run down by the iron sailing ship Cromartyshire, and such a terrific hole was torn in the great steamer's port side that she sank within half an hour, carrying with her to the ocean's bottom over 500 of her passengers and crew, while the balance who were not drawn down by the fearful suction, struggled and fought for life, until 163 were at length rescued from death by the crew of the Cromartyshire, which ship survived the collision.

The story of the fearful disaster from the few officers and crew who were saved is beyond belief, but if the words of the passengers who were dragged aboard the Cromartyshire, and later brought into Halifax by the steamer Grecian, are to be believed, the last few minutes on board the Bourgogne witnessed some of the most terrible scenes of horror and cruelty that have blotted the history of a civilized race.

Instead of the heroic discipline which so often has been the one bright feature of such awful moments, the crew of the steamer fought like demons for a few lifeboats and rafts, battering the helpless passengers away from their only means of salvation, with the result that the strong overcame the weak, and the list of 163 saved contains the name of but one woman.

The disaster occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning of Monday July 4, about sixty miles south of Sable Island, which lies nearly a hundred miles off Halifax.

The French liner sailed Saturday previous from New York bound for Havre with 725 passengers besides her crew in one of the thick fogs which at this time of the year hang like a pall over the Grand Banks and Sable Island in the North Atlantic.

The Bourgogne was steaming slowly out of the usual course of trans-Atlantic steamer travel. The big iron sailing ship Cromartyshire was sailing along with reduced canvas and blowing the fog-horn. Suddenly out of the fog rushed a great steamer, and in a moment there was a fearful crash, the iron prow of the ship plunged into the port side of the steamer just under the bridge.

The shock was terrific, and tore a tremendous hole in the steamer, while the entire bow of the ship was demolished. The steamer plunged on into the fog again, her whistle crying for help, and her rockets signaling her dire distress.

Captain Henderson, of the Cromartyshire was considerably relieved in finding that he was in no danger of sinking. Off to the eastward could be heard the hoarse call of the steamer, and as the fog began to lift all the boats of the ships were launched.

Half an hour after the collision occurred the misty curtain went up, and then it was that those on Cromartyshire realized the fearful struggle for life. On board the Bourgogne the collision had come so sudden and at such a time in the morning that few besides her crew were on deck, but the shock roused nearly every one, and within a few minutes the decks were crowded.

At first it seemed as if there was some attempt at discipline. A few of the boats were swung off, and some of the passengers allowed to get into them.

But as the steamer began to sink the officers lost control of the crew and they fought passengers for places in the life-boats and rafts. Women especially fell victims to the fiends and only one woman was saved from the wreck.

Along in the afternoon of the 4th the steamer Grecian was sighted coming from the westward, and a few hours afterward the Cromartyshire was taken in tow and arrived at Halifax Thursday morning.

HOW MRS. LACASSE WAS SAVED.

Only Woman Survivor Tells Her Story of the Disaster.

HALIFAX, July 6.—Strangely enough, Mr. Lacasse is the only man of the saloon and cabin passengers who survives, while his wife is the only woman of 200 not only of the first saloon cabin, but of the whole ship who escaped. Mrs. Lacasse was aroused from her berth by her husband, who was on deck at the time of the collision. He threw about her the first articles of clothing she could secure, and reached the deck of the listing steamship to find herself one of many frantic and half-dressed people who congregated about the boats.

She saw the Captain of the steamer on the bridge and some of the officers at other points, endeavoring to direct the efforts of the crew to launch the boats. There was little response to the orders of the officers. The crew seemed paralyzed.

Matters were quiet and there was no panic at first. Golden moments were slipping away, and the decks were becoming more and more crowded with frightened people emerging from cabins and companionways.

The steamer was listing and settling, and then a wild fear seized on the throng and the people lost their reason and really went mad.

Mrs. Lacasse was separated from her husband in the scramble, and the steamer listed so badly she slid down the declivity of the deck down and into the water. She had taken the precaution, at her husband's direction, to put on a life belt before leaving her stateroom, and shortly after being thrown into the sea was seized by the arm and drawn upon the life-raft. Her savior was her husband. A moment later the ill-fated steamer disappeared, and a whirlpool encircled the spot where the noble craft had been. Everybody around the vortex was drawn into it. The water rushed around, faster and faster, and the unfortunate disappeared in twos and threes, with despairing cries.

Mrs. Lacasse had been on the edge of the maelstrom, but something striking her threw her outside the dangerous whirlpool, and the next she knew she was on the life-raft.

A boat containing forty women was capsized, and all went down in the whirlpool. There was not one man in this boat, and it was left fast to the davits. Some of the women were trying to cut the ropes when the steamer careened deeper and capsized the boat.

Mrs. Lacasse says that a moment after the steamer was engulfed, men, women and children rose on every side of the whirlpool, and the sight of the faces and the arms and the sounds of the shrieks were so terrible that she will remember them to her dying day.

A PROCLAMATION.

People Called Upon to Give Thanks for Victories and Pray for Peace.

President McKinley Thursday issued the following proclamation to the American people:

To the People of the United States of America:

At this time when, to the yet fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the Bay of Manila on the 1st day of May last, are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba, it is fitting that we should pause, and staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally attends great deeds wrought by our countrymen in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the throne of divine grace and give devout praise to God, who boldeth the nations in the hollow of His hands and worketh upon them the marvels of His high will, and who has thus far vouchsafed to us the light of His face and led our brave soldiers and seamen to victory.

I therefore ask the people of the United States, upon next assembling for divine worship in their respective places of meeting, to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who, in His inscrutable ways, now leading our hosts upon the waters to unscathed triumph, now guiding them in a strange land through the dread shadows of death to success, even though at a fearful cost, now bearing them without accident or loss to far distant climes, has watched over our cause and brought nearer the success of the right and the attainment of just and honorable peace.

With the nation's thanks let there be mingled the nation's prayers that our gallant sons may be shielded from harm alike on the battlefield and in the clash of fleets, and be spared the scourage of suffering anddisease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor; and withal let the nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the though of the noble men who have perished as heroes die, and be filled with compassionate sympathy for all those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds, and bonds by reason of the awful struggle. And above all, let us pray with earnest fevor that He, the dispenser of all good may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace, and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquillity.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 6, 1898.

CONDITION OF WOUNDED.

Clara Barton Describes the Difficulties in Caring for Them.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The following cablegram was received from Miss Clara Barton:

Siboney, July 6, via Playa del Este. Came from Shafter's front in the night for food and clothing for refugees, who are leaving Santiago by the thousands, starving and naked. The State of Texas has gone to Port Antonio for ice to save here meat; will return to-morrow. Are sending supplies to refugees, all we can from both camps, by army wagons and pack mules. It is nearly impossible to land supplies; high tides, no docks, surf terrific; our ship yawls cannot stand in the surf. Have mended one old broken flatboat, which our men drag ashore in the surf, waist deep. No transportation. Horses and packer's tent would be helpful.

Wounded men taken from our operating tables are laid on ground, often without blankets or shelter from rain or sun. As others die, their clothing is taken to put on the naked, to get them down to Siboney, ten miles over roads that upset army wagons. Mrs. Gardner, myself, and whole working fore of the Red Cross at the front are in direct range of the sharpshooters. Lesser and the nurses are doing splendid work at Siboney. The men are as brave as lions. Shafter is acting wisely and humanely, doing all he can. We return to the front at once.

CLARA BARTON.

Spain Takes her Defeat Calmly.

London, July 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"The Spanish people received the terrible blow of the loss of their fleet with wonderful self-possession and calm dignity. All the popular festivals, even the bull-fights, have been indefinitely postponed, but there is no sign of panic or even of flurry.

"The people find consolation in a conviction of military strength, and are pleased at the semi-official reports that Gen. Blanco has been ordered to send 15,000 re-enforcements to Santiago. The government seems undecided as to what course to pursue. Senor Sagasta's statement that the government desired to know the opinion of the army in Cuba on the loss of the fleet represents an important feature of the situation.

"It is the general belief in military circles that anything like capitulation would create a dangerous exasperation in the army in Cuba. Senor Sagasta probably favors peace, but the government wants time for reflection."

Gen. Miles off for Santiago.

Gen Miles last week left Washington to join Shafter's forces at Santiago. Gen. Miles himself has no other purpose in going to Santiago to look over the military situation, and to strengthen the hand of Shafter. There is no intention on his part to take, in any manner, from the glory that Shafter has won or may win in this campaign. He will not relieve Gen. Shafter of his command unless the latters's physicial condition is such as to demand some such action.

Few medicines have held their ground so successfully as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During the past fifty years it has been the most popular of all cough cures and the demand for it today is greater than ever before. Prompt to act and sure to cure.

LIEUT. HOBSON AT LIBERTY.

HE AND HIS MEN EXCHANGED FOR SPANISH PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES.

Hobson Greeted With Cheers and Great Demonstration by the Army at Santiago—Tells of his Experience as a Prisoner of War—Well Treated and Praises Admiral Cervera.

Lieutenant Hobson and all his men who were captured by the Spaniards in the sinking of the Merrimac, in the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba have been exchanged for Spanish officer and prisoners taken by the United States.

Gen. Shafter Thursday announced the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his men as follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 7.

Secretary of War, Washington:

Fifth Army Corps Headquarters CUBA, July 6.—Lieut. Hobson and all of his men have just been received safely, in exchange for Spanish officer and prisoners taken by the United States. All in good health except two seamen convalescing from remittent fever.

SHAFTER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

The Associated Press correspondence describes the release of Hobson and his men as follows:

Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Capt. Chadwick, of the New York, who was awaiting them. Every step of their journey was marked by the wildest demonstrations on the part of the American soldiers, who threw aside all semblance of order, in their eagerness to see the returning heroes, and sent up cheer after cheer for the men who had passed safely through the jaws of death to serve their country.

Greeted by General Shafter.

Capt. Chadwick and all the others took each man by the hand and extended the heartiest greeting. The escort had brought a change of clothing, including new uniforms for Hobson and his men, and the latter were given a short respite while they changed their apparel. Hobson was also given a horse to ride over the trail to Jaruga and his men were placed in an army ambulance.

Before leaving for the sea coast Hobson was taken to Gen. Shafter's headquarters and warmly greeted by the commanding General.

His crowning welcome came when he stepped his foot on the deck of the flagship New York and was greeted by his comrades and personal friends. The entire crew mustered on the deck and gave him most enthusiastic cheers, while his fellow officers crowded around him, shaking hands, offering congratulations and plying him with a hundred questions.

It was not for some time after his arrival that he was able to see Admiral Sampson, as the latter had gone to the front under cavalry escort, to hold a consultation with Gen. Shafter.

Lieutenant Hobson said with regard to his experiences as a prisoner of war in Santiago:

"During the first four days we were prisoners of war we were confined in Morro Castle, and I can assure you those were extremely uncomfortable and disagreeable days. The Spaniards did not exactly ill-treat us, but it took them some time to recover from the shock caused by what most of them considered our Yankee impudence in trying to block their harbor.

"As a rule, the officers and men who came into contact with us were gruff in speech and sullen in manner. There were many threatening glances shot in our direction. For Admiral Cervera I have nothing but the highest admiration.

"His act in informing Admiral Sampson of our safety I regard as that of a kind-hearted, generous man and chivalrous officer. I expressed to him my sincere thanks and the thanks of my men for taking this means of relieving the anxiety of our shipmates and our friends at home. He repeatedly spoke to me of his admiration of what he called one of the most daring acts in naval history, though I am sure we were not entitled to the commendation we received, for there were hundreds of other men on our ships who would have been glad to undertake to do the same thing.

"While we were in Morro Castle we were naval prisoners, but at the end of four days we were transferred to the jurisdiction of the army. We knew but little of what was going on in the city, though of course, we could always tell when our fleet was bombarding the shore batteries. Last Friday and Saturday it would be difficult to explain how anxious we were for news of the success of our side during the engagement. The little information the Spaniards would give us could not be relied upon.

"One thing I found out in the hospital was that a large number of Spanish officers were wounded in last Friday's fight, for many were brought to the hospital to be treated. Numbers of badly aimed bullets came into the hospital windows on Friday, but I do not believe any one was injured by them. Our quarters there were very clean and comfortable, anc the food was fairly good.

"In fact I have no reason to complain of our treatment as prisoners of war. The prejudice which the Spaniards showed against us during the first few days soon wore away. We conducted ourselves properly, and simply forced them to treat us well.

Yukon Miners Arrive With $70,000 in Gold Dust.

Twenty miners from the Yukon placers at Mannook, Circle City and Dawson, arrived at San Francisco, Saturday from St. Michael. The returning prospectors bring about $70,000 with them. They have been in Alaska from one to 25 years. Half of the party will return to work their claims. The passengers from Dawson are confident that the output of Dawson will run over $25,000,000. Mannook will produce not less than $300,000. Circle City will also contribute in no small degree to the total product from the Alaska placers.

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Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c.
If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

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THE SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

Since our report of the war situation in last week's CAUCASIAN matters have not materially changed. Shafter is still holding his army for reinforcements, as soon as they arrive the the navy under Admiral Sampson will unite with Gen. Shafter to bombard Santiago. Both the Spanish and Ameriban armies are taking advantage of the armistice to entrench themselves in formidable positions. Gen Shafter made a formal demand of Gen. Torals for the surrender of Santiago, but that warrior would not yield except upon condition that he be allowed to depart from the city with his troops. This the authorities at Washington would not consider and instructed General Shafter to open hostilities Monday at which time re-enforcements will have reached the American army. Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock both our navy and army bombarded Santiago but the firing was not kept up long, and it is not known what damage was done.

Advices received Tuesday morning from the front are to the effect that bombardment by the fleet was resumed early this morning. At the same time a general attack by the land forces was being carried on. Our artillery was doing very effective work, and men were fighting with the greatest enthusiasm. Gunners have the ranges of the principal Spanish positions, and are pouring into them a most destructive fire. The enemy is responding, but their fire is in no wise so hot as ours. The fighting thus far, according to the advices, continues to be an artillery duel, with the advantage on the side of the Americans. It is not definitely known what the effect has been from the fire from the warships.

LATEST—General Shafter cables under date of July 11th stating that the day had passed quietly and but little fighting done. The flag of truce has been up since two o'clock for the purpose of considering proposition for surrrendering now that he has Santiago surrounded on the north, the lines being completed by General Ludlow. Down to the bay the line is rather thin but will be strengthened in the morning by General Henry, who has just arrived at headquarters. Only a few casualities are reported. General Shafter states there is a great deal of suffering among the people who have gone out of Santiago, but that he is doing his best to relieve it.

General Shafter's message is taken by the War Department to mean that Toral is going to surrender under the flag of truce. The city has been completely invested on all sides. This is considered to mean that Toral, seeing that he cannot escape wants to surrender. Secretary Alger expects news of the surrender at any moment. He says if not a grand assault as arranged will take place immediately.

"I AM A THIEF."

These are the words of the noted monopolist, Tom. L. Johnson, of Ohio, who has wrung from the people millions of dollars by holding street railway franchises and other similar natural monopolies. In a recent interview he is reported to have made the following plain and bold confession:

"I am a thief, and as long as any person is permited by the monopolization of natural resources and private ownership of public utilities to accumulate wealth that does not belong to him, just so long will people of my kind be willing to commit such theft. From this time on it shall be my task in life to open the eyes of the people to the process whereby they foolishly permit themselves to be robbed and to point out to them the way to abolish a system which enriches me and impoverishes themselves.

What the world needs is not charity, but justice. I shall refuse the same as ever to issue checks for charitable institutions, and I shall not bequeath money for building churches and libraries. My family shall be well provided for, but the balanee of my wealth shall serve to teach the people how to prevent me and others of my kind from robbing them."

It will be noticed that Mr. Johnson clearly states that one of the greatest causes of making a few men millionaires and making the millions of people poor is the turning over of natural monopolies into the hands of private syndicates. Any man who controls a natural monopoly, which should be owned and used by the people for the public good, can in a short time lay heavy tribute on the public, and make himself a millionaire at the expense of the thousands who must use and be dependent upon the natural monopoies which control.

But how can any private syndicate get control of these natural monopolies? They cannot get control of them except by the foolish or dishonest acts of the people's representatives either in the halls of Congress or in the State legislatures or in some city council. These natural monopolies, like street railways, lighting a city by gas or electricity, the telephone system of a city, or the telegraph system of the country, should be owned by all the people and operated at cost. Then not a few men would make millions of dollars, but the millions of people would get a better service at least one-half the price and all would prosper.

Mr. Johnson was a number of years ago a member of Congress, and he shows by his interview that he understands the whole situation. Read again the two paragraphs of his interview, where he says: "the people do not need charity, but justice." They need a fair opportunity to make an honest living without a few men being given the power to rob them. Notice further, that he says that he will labor to give the people justice, but will not try to fool the people by giving a part of his money to churches and libraries in order to make the masses satisfied with the dishonest system which is robbing them to death.

The great lesson which THE CAUCASIAN has been striving to teach for ten years, Mr. Johnson has told in two paragraphs. Let every reader of THE CAUCASIAN memorize these two paragraphs and cut them out and keep them for future reference.

OUTRAGES UPON THE TRUTH ALREADY BEGUN.

The News and Observer of the 8th inst. informs its readers that one, John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover county, was nominated for Congress in the 6th District the other day by the LAWYERCRATIC party, hitherto more or less—lately rather less than more—honorably known as the Democratic party in North Carolina.

The News and Observer thinks Mr. Bellamy will "preach" the "principles" of Democracy enunciated at Chicago.

We reckon the News and Observer must have made a mistake when it used the term, "principles" in connection with Mr. Bellamy's "preaching." We think this mistake must have been made by our learned contemporary for a good reason, viz: All the readers of the News and Observer do certainly know, that that paper never monkies with "principles" except by mistake. We think Mr. Daniels must have intended to use the term, policy, in place of that of principle, for the further reason, that he at once quotes from Mr. Bellamay's speech, statement after statement unsupported by any shadow of truth—statements so recklessly false, that there is no way to account for their having been made at all, but by a reference to the known policy of the LAWYERCRATIC party machine in North Carolina to never tell the truth under any circumstances. We want to examine some of these shamelessly false statements made by this representative of the Lawyercratic party in North Carolina. We examine these false statements with no hope whatever of reforming these perverters of the truth; we set them forth simply to exhibit to our readers the enormous capacity of this LAWYERCRATIC machine for avoiding all contact with the truth.

(1). "During nearly twenty years our State Government was economically and honestly administered."

This is Mr. Bellamy's statement.

These are the facts: For sixteen years, from 1881 to 1897, the State Treasury received from the State Department $477,314.02, an average of $29,832.13 per year, or $2,486.13 per month.

The State Treasury received from the State Department for the first fifteen months of the present administration $145,301.94, an average of $116,–241.55 per year, or $9,686.79 per month.

It is to be said that there have been certain increases in license taxes on insurance companies that the present Secretary of State has had the advantage of that former Secretaries did not have the advantage of. But these advantages have not produced sums exceeding $9,000 per year or $750 per month. Thus it will be seen that, after making allowance for all advantages to the present Secretary of State, he has paid into the Treasury $6,450.78 more on an average per month than was paid in per month by his predecessors during the last sixteen years.

(2). "For nearly twenty years our schools for both races were liberally encouraged."

This is Mr. Bellamy's statement:

The fact is, that more money has been provided for the schools of all grades, and for those for both races, since 1894 than was ever provided for them during any like period of Democratic rule since the war; and it is also the fact that the schools of all kinds are more prosperous and more efficient now than they have been at any time within the last twenty years.

(3) 'Just as soon as the legislature assembled many of the faces and names which figured conspicuously as prominent actors before the Fraud Commission of 1868 were seen groping in the lobby and galleries—and fraud and corruption even stalked through the legislative halls."

This is Mr. Bellamy's statement—peculiar English and all.

This is the fact: the majority of those who made reputations before the Fraud Commission of 1868, and who appeared in the lobbies and galleries of the last legislature were Democrats or the sons of Democrats. We have access to the report of the Shipp Commission, and will verify our statement if Mr. Bellamy wants us to do so.

(4) "Drunkenness and incompetency crept upon the bench, which before that had shone so resplendent for its purity and ability."

This is Mr. Bellamy's statement.

These are the facts: When, under the present order, a fusion judge drank to intoxication, steps were taken at once to remove him from the bench. When, under Democratic rule, more than one judge went habitually upon the bench in a state of maudlin intoxication, and some times under the influence of actual delirium, there was nothing said about it. no steps taken to remove such Judges, and nothing done, in conventions or elsewhere, to prevent the reelection of such Judges to the benches they had soiled and disgraced. We can prove by Democratic witneses that for years before the advent of the present order, there was, at least, one drunken Democratic Judge on the North Carolina bench, and some times there were two

(5). "The races, which had been living together in peace and amity are becoming again estranged."

This is Mr. Bellamy's statement.

The truth is, there is no truth in the statement. The two races are living together now "in peace and amity," in spite of all that Mr. Bellamy and such like cattle, aided by a vicious and lying press, can do to stir up race passions and array the whites and blacks against one another.

We could go on through the lying catalogue of statements quoted by the News and Observer, but the task grows sickening and we forbear.

There is not one statement made in the quotation we have been discussing that has any modicum of truth in it. Mr. Bellamy may be unfortunate in being reported. We hope he is. For, little as there is in him to admire, we prefer to think him misquoted to thinking him to be recklessly mendacious.

One word more.

Whatever may be said in adverse criticism of the present administration, it does not now appear that any member of it will have to retire from it to enter a Keeley Institute.

"People who live in glass houses &c."

THE SCHEME OF THE DISORGANIZERS.

The last issue of Wharton Barker's paper, The American, Tom Watson's paper, The People's Party Paper; and Paul Dixon's paper, The Missouri World, and several other so-called middle-of-the-road papers published the call for a bolting National Convention to be held at Cincinnati on September 5th. The call was signed by Milton Park as chairman of the so-called Reorganization Committee. These bolters and disorganizers are evidently disappointed in the following which they have developed up to date. Their first disappointment came at Omaha, when a majority of the middle-of-the-roaders refused to bolt the committee, with them. Their further disappointment now comes in the small number of papers that endorse their disorganizing scheme. So several of their papers announced last week that they would hold their convention in Cincinnati, according to call, but that if the convention was small that they would nominate a ticket at that time.

Col. Burkett, one of the bolters, in his paper, the Mississippi Messenger, in an editorial, says:

> The National Convention of the Peoples Party is called to assemble at Cincinnati on Monday, September 5, 1898, for the purpose of formulating and announcing the policy of the party and nominating candidates for President and Vice-President to be voted for in 1900. The reason given for calling the convention at that time and place is the Grand Army of the Republic will meet in Cincinnati that week and railroad rates will be made very low.
>
> We hope there will be a full delegation from all the States, that the best thing possible may be done, but if the attendance is small and only a part of the States represented, in our judgment, it would be best to defer nominations.

Paul Dixon in his paper, The Missouri World, in and editorial, says:

> For our part we are willing to take any course that the anti-fusionists agree upon, and are willing to cut loose from the fusionists now and forever.

So it seems that they are determined to put up their ticket if they are satisfied they can split the Peoples Party to any considerable extent. But if they get but a small following up to that time, they will adjourn and go at their work of still further trying to disorganize the party.

Let all true Populists beware of these disorganizers. They are either traitors to the principles of the party or else their judgment amounts to craziness.

WHO SHALL PAY THE TAX?

It appears that the purpose and intent of the special war revenue act to have the express and telegraph companies pay the special tax will be defeated and the burden fall upon the shippers or senders of a message. These corporations have made a ruling that the patrons must pay the tax. There will be friction over this matter until the courts decide who shall pay. It is hardly probably that the framers of the bill intended the patrons of these monopolies to pay the tax but was inserted in the measure as a tax upon the companies.

The Georgia Railroad Commission has taken the position that the requirement by the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Southern Express Company that their patrons pay the war tax on messages and receipts as a condition precedent to the sending of telegrams and packages, amounts to an exaction of that much in addition to their usual rates.

These companies have been cited to appear July 19 and show cause, if they can, why they should not be held to be guilty of such exactions in violat- of the commission's rules.

It is hoped that North Carolina Railroad Commission will also take this matter under consideration as both telegraph and express companies are exacting a greater rate than that established by law.

Admiral Sampson has been considerably criticised, and justly we think, for trying to take the credit for destroying Cevera's fleet. Schley was the victor and to him is the honor due. Sampson was at the time performing a very important official duty away from the scene of action, and no blame can be attached to him for absence from the fight, the censure is for his attempt to assume the credit on account of being commanding officer of our fleet, while Schley who commanded at the time did the work.

The Railroad Commission is in session to hear additional answers of the Seaboard Air Line to Governor Russell's complaint. The public is anxiously awaiting the decision of the Commission.

By an oversight of the printer credit was not given to the article entitled "The Progress of a Purpose." This THE CAUCASIAN copied from the Progressive Farmer, and credit should be given to that paper.

A preliminary report from a board ordered to examine the wrecks of the Admiral Cevera fleet recently destroyed, states that three of the vessels can be saved. The government has sent a wrecking expedition to Santiago.

WEALTH AGAINST INTELLECT.

The Democrats of the Sixth District Wanted a Candidate With Money and Thus Nominated Bellamy—Do They Intend to Buy Votes—The True Populist Vote Cannot be Bought.

For THE CAUCASIAN.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 7, '98.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the 6th district met here last night at the county court-house and nominated lawyer Jno. D. Bellamy to represent them in Congress.

The Convention was called to order at 8:20 o'clock and lawyer W. C. Maxwell, of Mecklenburg county, was invited to preside. The spacious court room was elabarately decorated with American and Cuban flags, and places were assigned the respective delegations, designated by large cards upon which were printed the names of the several counties. The full complement of delegates admissible was 350. Of this number, possibly fifty per cent. were present. A very large crowd of citizens also attended, who, with the delegates, fairly well filled the court room.

There was nothing remarkable, whatever, as to the personnel or proceedings of the convention—it was simply a conventional Democratic convention, the splendid "white-shirt brigade," as dubbed by the Raleigh Railroad Post. Here and occasionally there could be seen the tanned and withered face of the yeoman—a forceful reminder of that passage in divine writ that tells of those found at the marriage feast not having on the wedding garment—the binding and casting out, however, were reserved until after the election. Frock coats, diamonds and standing collars were everywhere in evidence and constituted the major portion of the assemblage. Each delegation was headed with one, two or more lawyers, who monopolized the speech making and otherwise demonstrated their importance.

Lawyer Maxwell, after gracefully accepting the burdensome honor of presiding over this silk hat assembly, proceeded to interest the convention with an antifusion speech. Easily and with well studied caution, the gentleman approached the precarious subject, apparently sounding for terra firma from which to launch a by-heart roll of monopolistic eloquence. The key note was at last sounded, it came in a vim of strained, neck-swelling gesticulation, but, alack, the effect! The response was cruelly and conspiciously absent. When the discomfitted chairman had finished his anti-fusion sentence and was innocently waiting for a storm of applause, some unmannerally(?) fusionist in the rear of the court room groaned and two lawyers who were sitting near the speaker clapped their white chubby hands. At this juncture the unpleasant subject was abruptly ended.

After some preliminaries the President then announced that nominations were in order. The counties were called alphabetically and one after another was passed without incident until the Secretary announced that it was Mecklenburg's time to nominate. For Mecklenburg, lawyer F. I. Osborne rose and placed the name of lawyer John D. Bellamy before the convention. The verbiage and eloquence of he eminent lawyer were superb. The great, rich and successful lawyer of the Cape Fear was pictured and presented in a fashion fitting the gods. The shades of illustrious antecedents were paraded before the awe-staring delegates; great imaginary deeds of philanthropy, self-abnegation, chivalry, a nation's devotion were all passed before the spell-bound audience in panoramic verse. The rich, pure blue blood that romped and coursed through the successful lawyer was paid a lasting tribute—such homage, did make me fear and quake. Reference was made to his almost unbounded wealth as an evidence of his unprecedented success and this fact was submitted as argument on behalf of his ability to carry the election. Had I been a delegate and not known the successful lawyer, the gentleman's brilliant presentation had made me even the sainted John D. a child of heaven, whose proper sphere claimed the realm of glory, rather than that contiguous to the abode of the ——, cheer after cheer precipitated by the lawyers, greeted the impassioned speaker.

When Anson county was called, Judge R. T. Bennett came forward and presented the name of Mr. Jas. T. LaGrand. The Judge pointed out in his preliminary remarks that Mr. Bellamy's prodigious wealth had been usen as a reason for his nomination by the convention. Flatly and unhesitatingly the logician declared that the Populist vote could not be bought. "If that is the game," he declared with emphasis, "you are defeated now." "There are as good Democrats outside this organization," he continued, as there are inside of it, and they can only be reached and redeemed by reason, not by money.

"James T. LaGrand" said Mr. Bennett, "cannot boast of so high a prestiage and opulent but ancestry as his eminent competitor. He has not lived in that heavenly atmosphere so beautifully pictured by the gentleman from Mecklenburg. LaGrand is an honest, plain representative of the toiling masses, the yeomanry of North Carolina; as a debater he has no superior in this district. He is an uncompromising advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and stands firmly upon the National and State platforms. He would not seek to secure his election by the use of money, he would appeal to the reason and judgment of the people with irresistible logic.

"To-day, Mr. Chairman, is the day of salvation, and by God's grace and your help (laughter) we must win this battle. Gentlemen, I speak the words of truth and soberness—the salvation of our party is in the ballance; it is either life or death."

Then after reciting an incident of a wealthy person who once secured a nomination over his competitor, who was poor by promising to buy his election and who was defeated, the learned Judge continued: "You cannot buy the Populist vote. I will tell you, you must use reason and not money. Were I to take the stump—and I expect to make 150 speeches this campaign from the stump, and if there is no stump I will make them from a dead level I tell you what argument I would use. I would tell the Populists who were caused to leave the party in 1894 by the traitorous conduct of one man (Cleveland) that we have repented. I would make this bridge for them to return on, and I would with open arms invite them to return. You cannot buy nor drive them.."

Mr. Bennet's frank and candid declarations elicited unbounded applause from the LaGrand delegates and the spectators.

The convention, which manifestly had been previously eared, however, could not agree with the learned judge, who contended that it required reason and not money to elect its candidate. The affluent side of the controversy, therefore, won, and the successful lawyer, John D. Bellamy Esq., was consequently nominated by the convention.

Lawyer Bellamy was then ushered in by a special committee and delivered his address of acceptance. The money question, 16 to 1, etc, were practically eliminated from his speech, much to the comfort of his many intimate goldbug friends. Gov. Russell was made the gentleman's object of extreme criticism and abuse. In unmitigating terms, the Executive was denounced and ridiculed.

The pretended Democracy is at last doubly equipped—money is now added to method.

Ye who have souls to barter prepare to sell them now.

"SPECTATOR."

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

JUDGE NORWOOD BRINGS SUIT

To Maintain his Right to Remain on the Bench—Attorney General Grants Leave to Bring Action as Relator.

Asheville Gazette.]

Judge Norwood is to push his fight in the courts for the possession of his place on the bench, from which he claims Governor Russell has illegally ousted him.

Judge Norwood is in the city, staying at the Berkley. He was seen by a Gazette reporter last evening but declined to say anything further than that he had instituted against Judge E. D. Carter and the governor a suit in the nature of a quo warranto. The writ is issued out of the Superior Court of Haywood county, returnable on the first day of Haywood court, which is on the 12th of September, before Judge Green, who will be the presiding judge.

Judge Carter was seen last night and confirmed the report that the proceeding had been instituted against him, and without hesitation said that he had been served with a summons. Under the statute, actions of this nature take precedence over all others on the docket, and the case will no doubt be heard on the first day of Haywood court, so that in case of appeal by either party to the controversy the question may be determined by the Supreme Court at the earliest practicable moment. R. D. Gilmer and W. B. Ferguson, of counsel for Judge Norwood, are in the city and both the contesting parties will be represented by able counsel.

LEXINGTON, N. C., July 9.—Attorney General Walser has granted leave to Judge W. L. Norwood, to bring an action as relator in the name of the State against Eugene D. Carter, to try the right and title to the office of Judge of Twelfth Judicial District of North Carolina.

BRYAN RIGHT, BAILY WRONG.

Bryan Says the Right of the People to Rule is Democratic—Baily Says it Isn't.

"The principle of the initative and referandum is so far from the Democratic ideas of government that it undoubtedly cost the Oregon fusion ticket many votes—Congressman Bailey, of Texas, leader of the Democrats in the House of Representatives.

"The principle of the initatives and referendum is Democratic. It will not be opposed by any Democrat who endorses the declaration of Jefferson, that the people are capable of self-government; nor will it be opposed by any Republican who holds to any Lincoln's idea that this should be a government of the people, by the people and for the people." William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for President in 1896.

We desire to call our readers attention to an advertisement of the Handy War Book, which we will supply to our subscribers at 25c. per copy, or any-one subscribing for THE CAUCASIAN for one year we will send the War Book for 15c. For TWO YEARLY subscribers we will send it FREE.

Eczema! The Only Cure.

Eczema is more than a skin disease, and no skin remedies can cure it. The doctors are unable to effect a cure, and their mineral mixtures are damaging to the most powerful constitution. The whole trouble is in the blood, and Swift's Specific is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated blood diseases.

Eczema broke out on my daughter, and continued to spread until her head was entirely covered. She was treated by several good doctors, but grew worse, and the dreadful disease spread to her face. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished, her head began to heal. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now sixteen years old, and has a magnificent growth of hair. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned.

H. T. SHOBE,
2704 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Don't expect local applications of soaps and salves to cure Eczema. They reach only the surface, while the disease comes from within. Swift's Specific

S.S.S. For The Blood

is the only cure and will reach the most obstinate case. It is far ahead of all similar remedies, because it cures cases which are beyond their reach. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other mineral.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

THE CAUCASIAN $1 a year. Now is the time to subscribe.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helpd her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

(Continued from 1st page.)

no man who is put into involuntary bankruptcy could have got his discharge; but in the cenforence bill we have removed seven of those grounds and reduced the grounds simply to two for denying a man his discharge.

First, if he has committed an offense punishable by indictment; and I have already shown the two offenses. The next is, if he has kept fraudulent books for the purpose of defrauding and cheating his creditors, so they can not find out his true condition. In other words, if a bankrupt has not concealed his property from the trustee, if he has not committed perjury in the proceedings, and if he has not kept fraudulent books, he is entitled to his discharge. These are the only grounds on which a man can be denied his discharge, no matter whether he pays much or little on the dollar or does not pay a single cent. If he has not been guilty of committing those offenses, he is entitled to his discharge in all events.

Under the old bankrupt law of 1867 there were nine or ten different grounds for denying a bankrupt his discharge, and then, in addition to those, a man could not get his discharge unless he paid 50 cents on the dollar except by the consent of a majority in amount and number of his creditors. That is, fortunately, removed by this conferance bill.

I venture to say that it is not possible to have a bankruptcy bill with any involuntary provisions in it more liberally than those contained in this bill. Anybody can go into voluntary bankruptcy except a corporation, anybody who owes any debts, no matter how large or how small—any man can go into voluntary bankruptcy.

In respect to involuntary bankruptcy, no farmer or wage-earner can be put into bankruptcy, no national bank or bank existing under State laws or incorporated banks but private banke may, and then certain corporations, corporations engaged exclusively in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, in printing and publishing, can be put into bankruptcy, but no other corporations can. Neither a farmer or wage-earner, neither a national bank nor a State bank, can be put into bankruptcy, and no other corporations except the ones I have indictated.

I am unwilling to take up the time of the Senate further in this matter. If, however, there are any Senators who desire to ask me any questions, I shall be glad to reply; but unless there are questions to be asked I shall not take up the time of the Senate further.

MR. CARTER. Mr. President, I should be glad to have the Senator to supplement his very lucid and interesting statement by an explanation briefly made, as he certainly can make it, of the restrictions and limitations relative to charges, fees, and commissions in connection with this bill.

MR. NELSON. We have made them so limited and so low compared with the old bankruptcy law that I think they ought to satisfy everybody. In the first place, I want to say I am glad the Senator interrupted me, because I had forgotten that point.

Under the old law there was a register in bankruptcy. He had a sort of monopoly and got rich out of it. He had a harvest under that law. We have, in place of the register, a referee; but the court is authorized, and it is made the duty of the court, to appoint referees in every county where there is any business to be done, so that no man gets a monopoly of the business, and the referee being practically a judge in chambers, attending to all interlocutory and default business, by these means the bankruptcy court is brought right home to a man's door in his own county.

The fees are substantially these: The referee gets a fee in every case of $10. Then, in addition to that, he gets a commission of 1 per cent. on all dividends distributed. In case of voluntary bankruptcy where there is no fund to be distributed—and there will be many of those cases—he only gets $10.

The trustees are nominated by the creditors. There may be from one to three, but if there be three the three combined can get no more fees than one would, they are entitled to a fee of $5 in each case and not to exceed 3 per cent on the first $5,000, and 2 per cent on the next $5,000, and 1 per cent on sums in excess of $10,000 distributed as dividends. These are substantially all the material provisions. In respect to the marshals and the clerks, they are the same as in other cases.

There is another provision, I might say, and that is that a poor bankrupt who has no means can get rid of paying the fees. He can go into bankruptcy and get his discharge without any fee if he makes a showing that he is a pauper or poor and unable to pay.

If there are any further questions, I shall be glad to answer them. If not I ask that the vote may be taken on the adoption of the conference report.

MR. WHITE. If the Senator from Minnesota will turn to page 28 of the last print of the bill he will observe there:

c "It shall be a complete defense to any proceedings in bankruptcy instituted under the first subdivision of this section to allege and prove that the party proceeded against was not insolvent as defined in this act at the time of the filling the petition against him, etc."

To what does that refer? What is the first subdivision of this section?

MR. NELSON. It refers to the first ground of involuntary bankruptcy.

MR. WHITE. That is, the limitation as to the character of the defenses enumerated in "c" only applies to No. 1, of section 3?

MR. NELSON. Oh, no. I will call the attention of the Senator to another provision of the bill, on page 27, at the top, where the Senator will observe the words in italics:

"A petition may be filed against a person *who is insolvent and* who has committed an act of bankruptcy.

A petition can not be filed against a man unless he is insolvent. That is made a sine qua non. That, I think, answers the Senator's question.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

W. J. BRYAN FOR CO OPERATION.

Why Silver Democrats and Populists and Silver Republicans Should Co-operate.

"While it is always difficult to secure harmonious co-operation between distinct and separate political organizations, there are times when this co-operation is both wise and necessary. In the campaign of 1896 the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans united in demanding the immediate restoration of independent bimetallism at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, and they agreed in declaring that the money question was of paramount importance at that time.

The question now arises, should these three political organizations act together in the Congressional campaign of 1898.

I answer without hesitation, yes.

Those who answer no must assume the burden of proving first, that co-operation was unwise in 1896, or second, that conditions have so changed as to make unwise now what was wise then. The defeat that befell the allied forces does not prove co-operation at that time to have been unwise, unless it can be shown that some one party would have been more successful than the three combined.

Co-operation does not contemplate the abandonment of party organization or the surrender of any political principles; nor is co-operation defended on the ground that the platforms of the three parties are identical. Campaigns generally turn upon a few issues, sometimes upon one, and events do much to determine which issue shall most absorb public attention.

If the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans were agreed upon but one question, that question might be important enough to justify co-operation, although the parties differed on all other subjects; but those who advocate the union of the principal reform forces against the common enemy, can point not to one, but to a number of reforms which are demanded with equal emphasis by Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.

FIRST—THEY ARE UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO GOLD MONO-METALLISM.

SEECOND—THEY DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE RESTORATION OF BIMETALISM AT THE PRESENT RATIO BY THE INDEPENDENT ACTION OF THIS COUNTRY.

THIRD—THEY OPPOSE THE RETIREMENT OE THE GREENBACKS.

FOURTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY BY NATIONAL BANKS.

FIFTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF INTEREST BEARING BONDS IN TIME OF PEACE.

SIXTH—THEY FAVOR THE INOCME TAX AS A MEANS OF RAISING A PART OF THE REVENUE NECESSARY TO ADMINISTER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

SEVENTH—THEY FAVOR THE ABOLITION OF TRUSTS.

EIGHTH—THEY ARE OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

NINTH—THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION AS A MEANS OF SETTLING DISPUTES BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Here are nine issues which are not only important in themselves, but are now prominently before the people. Are these reforms worth securing? These questions were submitted to the people at the last election, but they were not settled, and will not be settled until they are settled right.

The Conspiracy of Gold and Monopoly.

The Republican party is trying to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard. Even now it is endeavoring to secure legislative indorsement of the policy of paying all coin obligations in gold. It pretends to be much concerned about national honor and the public credit. The leaders of the party know that debtor, whether a public debtor or a private debtor, meets all the requirements of the law, moral as well as statutory, when he discharges his obligation according to the terms of the contract. They know that all through the war the government, and private debtors as well, paid coin obligations in gold, although gold was worth three cents on the dollar less than Silver. And yet, these leaders would accuse Abraham Lincoln of dishonor rather than incur the displeasure of the Wall street magnates, who now control the financial policy of the Republican party.

These leaders know that if the Federal Government declares its purpose to pay all coin obligations in gold, its example will be used as an argument to force gold contracts up on State and Municipal Government, and upon private citizens. These leaders know that if their scheme is carried out, the very existence of these gold obligations will be urged as a reason why bimetalism should not be restored.

If the Republicans obtain control of the Senate and House in the election of 1898, there is no doubt, that they will, by law, surrender the contract right which the government now has, to pay coin obligations in silver (of which we are large producers) and bind the nation to pay in gold (an appreciating metal, the production of which is largely controlled by England.)

The Republican party will, if it obtains control of Congress in 1898, abandon the system which gives the debtor the option, and substitute a new system, which, permits the money lenders to choose the coin of payment, and second, allows them to increase the purchasing power of the dollars which they demand, to the impoverishment of the wealth producers of the world.

Let Each Voter Answer These Questions.

Should those who oppose this financial heresy, this child of greed and avarice, fight each other while the American people are bound with fetters of gold?

The administration is clearly committed to the policy of opposing independent bimetalism help the administration by fighting each other?

The Secretary of the Treasury is planning the retirement of the greenbacks. Should those who oppose retirement of greenbacks help to destroy them by fighting each other?

The administration has recommended an enlargement of the privileges and profits of national banks of issue. Should those who oppose national banks of issue stren then the banks by fighting each other?

The Secretary of the Treasury asks authority to issue interest-bearing bonds. Should those who oppose such bonds aid in increasing the interest-bearing debt by fighting each other?

Income tax Needed.

Our Federal taxes are collected entirely from import duties and internal revenue duties, both systems bearing more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. The Republicans refuse to grant the relief which could be secured through an amendment to the Constitution providing for an income tax. Should those who favor an income tax oppose this needed reform by fighting each other?

Trusts Must go.

Trusts are being organized on every hand, and the political as well as the industrial welfare of the country is being menaced by these great aggregations of capital. Should those who oppose trusts aid in perpetuating their existence by fighting each other?

Down With Government by Injunction.

Government by injunction has, ever since the election of 1896, developed new dangers, and to-day threatens the existence of trial by jury. Should those who oppose government by injunction aid in making it a permanent part of our judicial system by fighting each other?

Recent events have shown the necessity for arbitration as a means of settling difficulties between labor and capital and the Federal Government, by applying the principle to carriers engaged in interstate commerce, would set a most salutary example to the States. Should those who favor arbitration, by fighting each other, deny to the laboring men this great boon?

If the questions above presented have lost none of their importance, it would seem that co-operation is proper now, if proper 18 months ago, unless it can be shown that the parties which could trust each other then cannot do so now. As there has been no national convention since 1896, it is impossable to judge of the present intentions of the three parties unless we take for our criterian the actions of those who stand in a representative capacity.

The Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans who in 1896 favored the reforms which I have mentioned favor them to-day. There is not a prominent man of any of the parties which united in 1896 who has abandoned any of the reforms which drew the parties together.

The Gold Syndicate and the Trusts Will be United.

The advocates of the gold standard, the enemies of independent bimetalism, the opponents of the greenbacks, the friends of national bank notes, the defenders of trusts, the suporters of government by injunction, and those who object to arbitration and an income tax—all these find no difficulty in uniting on the main issues, no matter how much they may differ upon minor ones.

Shall Those Oppsed be United.

Shall the friends of reform show less earnestness or less sagacity? Reforms are often delayed by an attempt to secure too much, while progress is usually made a little at a time. If one cherishes the hope of laying up a competency for old age, he does not refuse to save anything until he can save all that he desires. If he is wise he lays aside a little each day and makes it the foundation for his fortune. Society moves forward slowly. Circumstances make it possible to rise to a plane a little higher than that occupied before, and from this new vantage ground the fight is renewed for the capture of some greater height. Holland has expressed an idea which may well be applied to the unceasing contest waged by those who would improve the condition of society and promote the welfare of the human race. He says:

"Heaven is not gained by a single
bound,
We build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted
skies,
And mount to its summit round by
round."

He Says Let Other Issues Wait.

Many millions of our people believe that the reforms above enumerated will bring vast advantages to the producers of wealth, but whether the advantage be much or little, these are the things which lie immediately in front of us, and they be decided one way or the other before more remote questions, even though they be greater ones, can be seriously considered. What though there be questions which may ultimately separate those who fought together in the last campaign, will Democrats, Populists or Silver Republicans be the worse for having secured those things for which they are jointly contending?

Strength in Union Weakens in Division.

Attention is a means to an end, not the end itself. To secure a few things is better than to advocate many things and get nothing. Our opponents not only recognize that there is strength in union, but they also recognize that there is weakness in division, and therefore they may be expected to present a united front whenever the interests of aggregated wealth are attacked, and they may be expected to spread dissensions wherever possible among the reform forces.

Schemes of the Enemy

The Democrats will be warned against becoming tainted with Populism, and yet Jefferson denounced banks of issue, and Jackson entered into a contest with the money power before there was a Populist party, while the bimetallic system was established in the United State before any political party was organized. Our enemies will warn the Populists against association with the Democrats, and with unstinted praise commend those who are credited with "putting principal above office." The Republican party will gladly leave the Populists in possession of all the principles, so long as the Republicans are permitted to hold all the offices, because political principles are of no service to the public until they are enforced, through the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government. The Silver Republicans will be asked to listen to the stern song of international bimetallists, and warned against the contaminating influence of both Democrats and Populists. As an ounce of prevention is said to be worth a pound of cure, so a dollar spent in separating the reform forces will be more useful than sixteen dollars spent in an attempt to overcome their united strength.

An Emergency is Upon us.

In great crisis the patriotism of the American people always rises sufficient for any emergency. An emergency is now upon us; it will require all the intelligence and patriotism of the people to rescue the government from the hands of a party which has become the defender and abetter of every form of political vice. In such a crisis there is no time to discuss the ultimate effect of co-operation upon any particular party. We may rest assured that the people will bestow honor where honor is due, and that that party which shows the greatest devotion to the welfare of the people will, in the end receive due credit for every laudable endeavor.

W. J. BRYAN.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., July, 14, 1898

The future uncertain, but if you keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be sure of good health.

It is stated on what is considered good authority that five buildings valued at over $10,000; seven buildings valued at over $5,000 and forty valued at over $2,000, are now in course of erection in this city. It is not probable that any other town in North Carolina can make the same report.—Times-Visitor.

There is a movement on foot in Raleigh to have another telephone system. The new system is to be owned and controlled by local capital and the profits of the concern shared by the subscribers to the system. The charges for phones in business houses will be $25 a year and in residences $15.

The Times-Visitor says: For two months Raleigh's energetic mayor has been endeavoring to obtain the flag of Admiral Montijo, captured by Capt. Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh in the battle of Manila. One of the flags, it is now learned, will be expressed to Raleigh as soon as it has been exhibited in New York. In this city it will be an ornament in the mayor's office and at all hours visitors can inspect the Spanish Admirals's colors.

The Caucasian is in receipt of a copy of the "Saturday Evening Post" published by the Curtis Publishing Co., of Philadelphia. It is a weekly publication devoted to short stories, sketches and much interesting matter for the home and fireside, profusely and handsomely illustrated. The Saturday Evening Post is the oldest weekly publication in existence, having been founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1728.

The Wake Superior Court for criminal actions convened Monday morning at Raleigh. His Honor Henry R. Bryan, Judge, presiding, with Solicitor Pou at his post of duty. Mr. Pou has set a calendar for the trial of cases before this court, and it will materially reduce the expenses of holding court. There are 99 cases on the docket, among them is one capital case—that of W. S. Browning, charged with murder.

Deserters Sentenced.

The News and Observer correspondent with the first N. C. Begiment at Jacksonville writes that Oscar Wiggs and Willie Wiggs, Goldsboro deserters, have been sentenced to 3 years each in the penitentiary for desertion. They will be at once taken to Governor's Island by a special detail, and there confined at hard labor.

Two Privates at Camp Russell Dead.

The deaths of the two brave soldiers at Camp Russell cast a gloom over the entire second regiment. Two of their comrades had answered to the last call. Private Abel, of Co. L, Nantahala, died Sunday morning of meningetis. His remains were sent home for burial.

Private Roper, of Asheville company, died later in the day. His remains were also sent to friends for interment. Chaplain Osborne conducted the funeral services at the camp over the dead bodies.

Rock Ridge Annual Picnic.

Mr. H. F. Freeman writes The Caucasian that the annual picnic at Rock Ridge Academy, Wilson county, will be held July 22nd. Several prominent speakers will be on hand to address the people. Everybody is invited to come and bring baskets. This picnic is held annually and always largely attended. Dr. Taylor is the moving spirit and visitors will be royally entertained and a good time promised all who attend.

Thousands Celebrate

With thankfulness their restoration to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Think of the vast army who have been cured by this medicine—

Men, women and children who have suffered the consequences of impure blood, who have been the victims of scrofula sores, eruptions, dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness.

They have tried other medicines and have failed to obtain relief. They tried Hood's Sarsaparila and it did them good. They persevered in its use and it accomplished permanent cures. Do you wonder that they praise it and recommend it to you?

ON TO ATLANTA.

The Confederate Veterans Hold Their Reunion July 20th-23rd.

The following orderhas been issued:

Headquarters L. O'B. Branch Camp,
No. 515 N. C. V.,
Raleigh, N. C., July 6, 1898.

Comrades:—The annual re-union of the Confederate Veterans takes place at Atlanta, Ga., July 20th to 23rd.

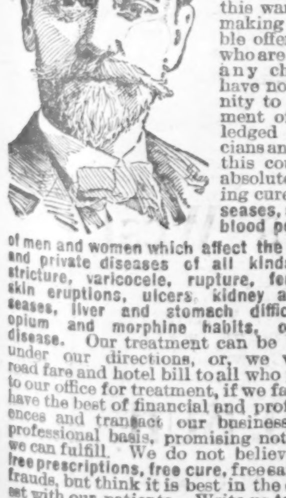
The railroad fare for round trip is $8.45. All Confederate Veterans in Wake county who expect to attend the re-union will please send in their names at once.

Comrades R. H. Bradley, F. A. Busbee and G. B. Alford are the delegates from this camp.

A. B. Stronach, Commander.
J. B. Birdsong, Adjutant.

County papers please copy.

For fifty cents from now until after the election we will send The Caucasian regularly each week.



$50 in Gold!

Will be Paid to any Man or Woman.

It remains for the celebrated firm of physicians and specialists, Dr. Hathaway & Co., (Regular Graduates Registered), to place a genuine business proposition before the public, which has never been made before.

We agree to treat any person afflicted with any chronic disease and cure them, furnishing medicines and everything necessary for their case, or forfeit $50.00 in gold, providing the patient faithfully follows treatment and directions, and the case is a curable one.

This offer is plain, and there is no catch to it; and furthermore, the offer is good and the money perfectly safe because we are financially responsible.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s experience during the last 20years has proved the fact that they have cured thousands of cases where other doctors have failed, and this warrants them in making this remarkable offer. All persons who are suffering from any chronic disease, have now an opportunity to test the treatment of the acknowledged leading physicians and specialists of this country, with an absolute surety of being cured. Special diseases, such as catarrh, blood poison, weakness of men and women which affect the delicate organs and private diseases of all kinds, rheumatism, stricture, varicocele, rupture, female troubles, skin eruptions, ulcers, kidney and urinary diseases, liver and stomach difficulties, liquor, opium and morphine habits, or any chronic disease. Our treatment can be taken at home under our directions, or, we will pay railroad fare and hotel bill to all who prefer to come to our office for treatment, if we fail to cure. We have the best of financial and professional references and transact our business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what we can fulfill. We do not believe in any of the free prescriptions, free cure, free sample or C.O.D. frauds, but think it is best in the end to be honest with our patients. Write us to-day; don't delay.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blanks No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh, and new 64 page booklet which we will send Free to all who really desire truthful information about their condition. Call or address,

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Mention this paper.

Social Gayeties.

To be entertaining when one ought to be asleep. To eat sweets and salads when the stomach craves the simplest food or none at all. To laugh when one wants to cry. All this and much more society demands of her followers. What a strain on the nerves of delicate women! Is it any wonder that they break down? The dreadful headaches. The crushing pains in the back and loins. The blues. All such symptoms indicate serious derangements of the delicate female organism, and must be overcome at once. Remove the cause. Strengthen exhausted nature.

Bradfield's Female Regulator

is the standard remedy for the weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to women. Bradfield's Regulator is not a mysterious mixture of mythical origin, but a standard remedy compounded in accordance with scientific principles from approved vegetable medical materials. Bradfield's Regulator is endorsed by physicians who have examined it, and has been in successful use over a quarter of a century. It is sold by druggists at one dollar a bottle. "Perfect Health for Women" mailed free upon application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CONVICTS ESCAPE.

Two Federal Prisoners and two State Prisoners Manage to Secure Freedom—Both Escapes Reveal Carelessness on the Part of Some of the Guards.

Sometime Thursday night two convicts at the State penitentiary managed to cut their way out of their cell and escape. One of the prisoners was Merritt alias Gettings, who was sent from Wake county at the March term of court this year to life imprisonment for burglary. The other was a federal prisoner serving a five years sentence. The escape was cleverly and successfully managed. After getting on the roof of the building they made a rope of their blankets, upon which they slipped to the ground nearly a hundred feet below the roof. Nothing has been heard or seen of them since. The authorities offer $100 reward for the capture of Gettings.

Saturday two more prisoners made their escape in broad daylight. On investigation it was found that they had crawled under the stockade at a point where a ravine runs under it. They had removed the iron bars that are placed in the trough through which the water passes out from the drain, and just quietly crawled through and promenaded along down the branch. This trough is situated about midway between two guard posts, not exceeding fifty yards from either, but neither of the guards on duty at the time knew anything about the escape of the prisoners. The wonder is how in the name of common sense the eyes of each of these guards were kept off this particular spot long enough for two men to escape, as it is next to impossible for them to walk their beats without viewing this particular point, unless they gazed continuously skyward.

WILL MAKE A TEST CASE

As to Who Shall Stamp Telegraph Messages—Express Companies May Also Become Involved.

Col. F. A. Olds, who uses the telegraph daily as correspondent for several papers, last Friday attempted to get the Western Union Telegraph Company to stamp and send a message, stating that if they refused he would carry the matter into the courts. Manager Edgerton wired to headquarters relative to the matter and they wired back to act on instructions already sent. This he did and Colonel Olds has given notice that on Tuesday he will file complaint for refusal to accept a message.

The following from the Statesville Landmark shows that the lines have been broken.

"The war revenue bill imposes a tax of one cent on all telegraph messages and there has been much kicking since the law went into effect because the Western Union requires the sender of the message to pay the tax. Yesterday Mr. L. C. Caldwell, chairman of the Railroad Commission, took the bull by the horns by filing a message at the Statesville office and declining to pay the tax, at the same time notifying Mr. C. J. Jones, the operator, that he would hold the company responsible if the message was not sent. Acting under instructions from headquarters, Mr. Jones paid the tax and sent the message. Mr. Caldwell having started the ball, there will be others and the telegraph company will itself be compelled to pay the tax which it is trying to foist on others unless it goes into the courts and they decide in its favor.

It is the opinion of most people that the intent of the law is for these companies to pay the tax, but both the telegraph and express companies have been collecting it out of their patrons.

Rulings on the War Tax.

Collector Duncan has received the following ruling in regard to the special war tax from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington:

In refererence to salesmen or traveling salesmen, simply soliciting orders for their firm, are not subject to the special tax.

The two-cent stamp is required to be affixed to a check, draft, or money order, drawn by any person upon any other person. This stamp tax is not confined to checks or orders for money drawn on banks.

In reference to the telegraph tax the Commissioner states the following:

"Section seven makes it a misdemeanor to make, sign or issue any instrument or paper requiring stamps, without having thereupon the stamp to denote the tax.

City Ought to Own its Water Works.

News and Observer.]

Every now and then the people of Raleigh have a great scare about their water, and after long litigation and trouble succeed in removing dead horses and disease-breeding ponds. Two of the most eminent physicians in the State—Dr. James McKee and Dr. R. H. Lewis—say that a pond near the city is liable to contaminate the water supply of the city. At present the water is good, but it is liable to become contaminated from the pond. Three years ago Dr. McKee condemned the pond and yet no steps have been taken to put an end to the source of contamination. The city authorities ought to take the matter in hand at once.

The truth is that Raleigh is paying two prices for its water, and the only certain remedy for pure and cheap water is municipal ownership.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

In the House Members Joined in Singing "Yankee Doodle" "Dixie," and Other Songs—The Senate Adjourns Quietly and Without Demonstration.

The second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress adjourned Friday amid the usual scene of demonstration. In the House during the closing hour a question of veracity arose which led to a heated wordy quarrel and but for the enterference of Representatives two members would have come to blows. At two o'clock Speaker Reed rose from his great upholstered chair and, while he raised the gavel high announced in a clear voice that this second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress is adjourned without day."

A great cheer arose, and then began a scene which, while similar to the usual closing scenes of sessions, far surpassed in enthusiasm and manifest good feeling any similar episode in the memory of the oldest member of the House. The occupants of the packed galleries, who had risen to go, paused as they heard Gen. Henderson and Representative Foote begin singing "America."

When the song ceased Representative Bromwell proposed three cheers for "the nation's President," which were given with a will. Representative Fitzgerald proposed three cheers for Speaker Reed and Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, three cheers for the "red. white and blue."

Some one called for 'Dixie,' and it was sang enthusiastically by Northerners and Southerners. Then Representative Williams led the floor and galleries in the singing of "Yankee Doodle." The patriotic demonstration continued a half hour, and then the members began leaving, saying farewell to colleagues. "Home, Sweet Home," and "Auld Lang Syne" supplanted the patriotic airs, and impressed more strongly upon the hearers that another session was ended.

SENATE.

The closing of the Senate was more quiet than the House. After an executive session, lasting half an hour, Senator Allison then reported the House resolution providing for final adjournment. Senators Morgan and Allen opposed the resolution stating that questions of high importance and of the greatest consequences to the coutry would probably arise now that it seemed evident of an early termination of the war. The resolution was fully adopted.

Senator Spooner offered a resolution thanking Senator Frye, President pro tempore of the Senate, for the able and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate during the present session. It was adopted. A similar resolution, offered by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, thanking Vice President Hobart, was adopted with a rousing "aye." Vice President Hobart then, the hour of two o'clock being indicated by the Senate timepiece, formerly declared the Senate adjourned without day.

HAWAII ANNEXATION PASSED.

The Opposition to the Measure Unexpectedly Yield and Finally Passed the Senate by the Vote of 42 to 21.

Wednesday July 6th, the Senate voted to annex Hawaii by a vote of 42 to 21 with twelve pairs who did not vote upon the question.

The collapse of the opposition to the resolutions was qnite unexpected. On Tuesday it looked as though the debate, which had already lasted more than two weeks, might extend till Saturday night. Senator Pettigrew, who has been one of the cheif opponents of annexation and who had already consumed a great deal of time in debate, was holding the floor. A little later on Wednesday afternoon he suddenly brought his speech to an end and Senator Allen, another leading opponent of annexation who has occupied less time, spoke. His speech, expected to last two or three days, was concluded in short order, and Senator White, of California, the leading opponent of annexation, arose to put a finale on his lengthy utterances about Hawaii. Then came the collapse, when Senator White proposed an amendment, which led to the agreement for an immediate vote.

The Washington Post says:

An analysis of the final vote sustains the contention, often made, that annexation is not a party question, although it cannot be overlooked that a majority of the Republicans were for the resolutions and a majority of the Democrats against them. Of the 21 Senators who voted against the resolutions, 17 were Democrats; one, Senator Allen, is a Populist; one, Senator Pettigrew, a silver Republican; one, Senator Jones, of Nebraska, styled himself a silverite, and one, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is a Republican. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Senator Thurston, of Nebraska (Republicans), would have voted against the resolutions had they not been paired. Senators Butler and Turner (Populists) were absent and paired, but were announced, respectively, as for and against annexation. The vote for the resolutions comprises 33 Republicans, 1 Independent, Senator Kyle; 2 silver Republicans, Senators Cannon and Teller, and 6 Democrats, Senators Gorman, McLaurin, Sullivan, Pettus, Morgan and Money. It will be noticed that the Democrats in favor of annexation come entirely from the South.

President McKinley signed the bill the following day and it became law.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Our Navy.

Our regular navy is composed of 11 ships of the first class, 18 of the second class, 43 of the third class and 6 of the fourth class. In addition to these there are a number of auxiliary cruisers, yachts, revenue cutters, tugs, etc., which have been converted into war vessels and do excellent service.

To prevent pale and delicate children from lapsing into chronic invalids later in life, they should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, together with plenty of wholesome food and out-door exercise. What they need to build up the system is good red blood.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

PE-RU-NA'S VICTORY.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:—I feel like a new woman since using your Pe-ru-na.

Your medicine has helped me so much that I can work and never feel tired out. When I first began to use your medicine I couldn't sweep my own room, run the sewing machine or lift anything, not even a chair. It even hurt me to ride or walk any distance. Now I can do all this, and I believe more, and never feel the effects of it. I feel so proud of the way it has brought me out that I tell it far and near. I can heartily recommend your medicine to any woman suffering from female disease. I know from experience that your medicine will do just what you say it will. I thank you, Doctor, a thousand times for your treatment. I shall recommend your medicine wherever I go. I know what it has done for me and I know it will do the same for others. I feel that there are thousands of other women who would, after using your treatment, as I did, be thankful. I am so glad I got your treatment. This month is the first time in my life that I can remember of having my menses without pain. Why, I can't do anything but recommend Pe-ru-na.—Miss Emma L. Bolden, Wilberforce, O.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., will mail Dr. Hartman's special book for women, free on application, to women only. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

STATE NEWS.

Goldsboro is making extensive preparations for the State firemen's tournament, which commences July 26th.

The action of the express companies in compelling patrons to pay the war tax on shipments will be put to a legal test in the near future.

At the Judicial convention in Rocky Mount Wednesday, L. I. Moore, of Greenville, was nominated for Solicitor on the 64th ballot.—Greenville Record.

The Southern Railway has commenced work on the new passenger depot at Greensboro. It will be completed about January 12, 1899 and will be the handsomest depot building in the State.

A fatal accident occurred near Harmony last Saturday afternoon. Alvin Summers, a negro, slipped while stacking hay and the prongs of a pitchfork pierced his abdomen.

The Wilmington Messenger says that Dr. Norment, independent Republican candidate for Congress in this district, is engaged in a canvass of the eastern counties.

A strange and unknown species of insects have invaded Murphy in great numbers. They are two inches long, shaped like a wasp and have a long, wicked-looking sting. They inhabit holes in the earth. Nobody is able to classify them.—Asheville Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship Delaware of the Clide line, which left New York for Charieston, S. C., was destroyed by fire early in the morning of the 8th while off Cedar Creek near Bonegat Inlet. The passengers and crew were saved by a crew of the Life Station service.

No Third Call for Volunteers at Present.

It can be stated positively that the President does not contemplate issuing a third call for volunteers within the next two weeks at least, as present plans in all probability will preclude its issuance within a fortnight, if then.

State Not Responsible for Pay.

The Virginia volunteers, who are quartered at Camps Cuba Libre, near Jacksonville, and Alger, near Washington, are making an effort to get the State to pay them for the time they served in Richmond while waiting to be mustered into the Federal service. Gov. Tyler takes the ground that there is no obligation on the State to pay the men, as they were simply called here in obedience to President McKinley's call, and that if they are entitled to pay, it should come from the government. Some of them waited ten days before being mustered in.

A Test Case.

Lynchburg, Va., July 9.—A warrant was served today on the Southern Express Company, charging it with violating a statute of the Code in charging an extra cent on packages to cover the cost of the revenue stamp. In order to make a teat case three suits for $1,000 each have been instituted against the company, under a provision of the Code that only 25 cents can be charged on packages of five pounds or less. The Board of Trade is the prime mover in the matter.

WAR NOTES.

Losses at Santiago.

General Shafter Friday sent a dispatch as follows:

"Complete report to-day of loss July 1st and 2nd: Killed, 22 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded 81 officers and 1,203 enlisted men; missing, 79 enlisted men. Reports giving names of the killed and wounded are being rapidly prepared, and it is hoped to get them off to-morrow."

Spanish Naval Loss.

A detailed account has been published of Spain's naval losses, comprising 21 warships and 21 merchantmen, as against practically no losses on the American side. The whole commercial and industrial interest of Spain are bringing strong influence to bear in favor of peace.

U. S. Troops at Manila.

The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey:

Cavite, July 4, via Hongkong, July 7.—United States troops have landed and have been comfortably housed at Cavite, Luzon Island. Insurgents still active. Aguinaldo proclaimed himself President of the revolutionary republic July 1.

"Dewey."

A Spanish Scheme Failed.

Admiral Sampson has telegraphed the Navy Department as follows from his flagship New York, off Santiago, dated July 6:

"About midnight last night the Reina Mercedes was seen by the Massachusetts, which vessel had a searchlight on the channel, coming out of the harbor of Santiago. The Massachusetts and Texas opened fire, and the Spanish vessel was sunk opposite Estrella Cove. I inclined to think it was the intention to sink her in the channel and thus block the harbor entrance. If so, this plan was defeated by the fire of the ships, as she lies on the edge of the shore."

Work Given Up.

"I had boils all over my body and I became so weak I could hardly walk. I became reduced in flesh and was obliged to give up work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me sound and well, so that I have been able to resume my work. I now weigh 200 pounds." Charles W. Poke, Brucetown, Virginia.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Hood's.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

The following list of delinquents for 1897—having failed to properly list their property are charged with double tax. Said property will be sold for taxes due the State of North Carolina and to the county of Wake for the year 1897 and the said lands so levied on will be sold at the Court House of said county on the 15th day of August, 1898, unless said taxes and legal charges and expenses arising from failure to pay same in the time required by law are paid by that date.

BARTON'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.	
Bevers, B E, Agt D R Thompson, 40 acres land,	$ 2 14
Davis, R C, 104 acres land,	5 33
Lynn, W W, 88 acres land,	5 33
Hope, Walinda, 40 acres land,	2 00
Sorrell, R L, 135 acres land,	6 94
Strickland, Sarah, 2 acres Falls,	33
BUCK HORN TOWNSHIP.	
Mason, Mrs. W J, 10 acres near New Hill,	72
CARY TOWNSHIP.	
Brown, Thos., 1 town lot,	$ 6 08
Blake, R H, 27½ acres near Cary,	16 58
Jones, Austin, 12 acres near Cary,	78
Overby, W H, 90 acres near W. Plains,	7 66
Page, A F, 19 acres near Cary,	1 94
Dowell, A E, 10 acres near Cary,	1 52
CEDAR FORK TOWNSHIP.	
Moore, W H, 4 acres N C R R,	57
Sears, Candis, 2¾ N. C. R. R.,	22
HOLLY SPRINGS TOWNSHIP.	
Edwards, Mrs. M A, 35 acres, Holly Springs,	$ 2 26
Fleming, R D, 94 acres Smithfield Road,	5 50
Jones, Z M A, 12½ acres Middle Creek,	88
Jones, A H, 60 acres Brazel Creek,	4 12
McKinney, Vesey, 27 acres,	1 38
Pope, Mrs. Sallie, 1 town lot,	1 40
HOUSE'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.	
Ball, C O, No. acres not known.	
Groves, H P, and A H Page, 83 acres A Page lands,	6 42
House, Mrs. Mary, 133 acres, Crabtree,	9 94
Lee, James, 3 acres, Method,	5 68
Moore, Lewis, ½ acre, Method,	74
Partin, T A 29 acres, Old Road,	3 48
LITTLE RIVER TOWNSHIP.	
Edwards, M L 45 acres near Chappell,	$ 2 24
Privett, F E, 40 acres near Chappell,	2 08
Strickland, B W, 17 acres, Little River,	57
Terrell, S W, 100 acres, Middle Prong,	5 17
Terrell, S W, 70 acres Z Haywood land,	1 86
MARSH CREEK TOWNSHIP.	
Lassiter, H L 119 acres, Poplar Creek,	6 42
Richardson, Mrs. Kate D, 142 acres, Little River,	2 15
Wilder, W B, adm'r of A Wilder, 227 acres, Poplar Creek,	12 32
MIDDLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.	
Blanchard, A G, 35 acres, Terrible Creek,	$ 1 42
Womacks, B W, 5 acres, Neil's Creek,	67
NEW LIGHT TOWNSHIP.	
Pernell, J W, 42 acres, Pernell,	$ 2 86
PANTHER BRANCH TOWNSHIP.	
Montague, 18 acres, B'lk Creek,	$ 1 12
Ryals, J W, 107 acres, Little River,	11 04
ST. MARY'S TOWNSHIP.	
Buffaloe, J T, 43½ acres, Neuse River,	$ 1 79
Carr, W H, 1 town lot,	75
Henderson, Mrs. Sophronia 20 acres, Big Branch,	80
McCullers, D H, 150 acres, Wilmington road,	9 99
Parker, J Wiley, one town lot,	3 35
Penny. Richard, 29½ acres, Bushy Branch,	2 32
Smiley, S V, 2 town lots,	2 08
ST. MATTHEWS TOWNSHIP.	
Betts, Sylvester, 2¾ acres, Eatman's Mill,	$ 67
Gooch, Sallie, 50 acres,	2 67
Parham, J McKee, 150 acres,	13 44
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 4 acrs near Crabtree,	8 96
Wiggan, E, 100 acres Hinton land,	7 26
Ivy, W D, 3¾ acres,	22
RALEIGH TOWNSHIP,	
Aydlett, C F and E B, Louisburg Road,	$ 53 00
Baker, Z T, Cannon Street,	4 73
Besson, Mrs. E, N E Street,	14 25
Blake, Nancy, S Dawson Street,	6 63
Bevers, A A, W Lane Street,	5 68
Bridges, R R, N Avenue, Idlewild,	45 44
Crocker Jane. Lenoir Street,	3 78
Crenshaw, Prince, S Wilmington Street,	5 68
Christ Church, Manly Street,	5 68
Dancy, F B, Idlewild,	11 36
Davis, Mrs W K, N & W Street,	29 35
Davis, Annie, 1-6 acre, Tarboro Road,	3 78
Foreman Louisa, W Edenton St.	2 83
Foy, J W, Idlewild,	7 58
Foy, Julia, E Lenoir Street,	1 90
Goodwin, C A, E Cabarrus St.	13 27
Gill, Jennie, E Davie, 15 acres,	28 40
Goss, A A, Oberlin,	6 63
Hamilton, W W, Smithfield Road,	7 39
Holmes, Squire, Idlewild,	3 78
Hackney, L H, Smithfield Road,	8 53
Hunter & Beckwith, S Street,	18 93
Ivey, Tempy, Oberlin,	95
Ivey, Joe, Oberlin,	95
Johnson, Susan, Swain Street,	7 58
Jones, Alex, Swain Street,	14 60
Johnson, Cassander, near Tupper Church,	5 68
Johnson, Sam A, E Hargett St.,	7 58
Johnson, R L, Idlewild,	7 58
Jones, D B, N Person Street,	18 94
Marshburn, H H, Elm & Lane Streets,	9 47
Millie, J B, Rex Hospital	1 43
Malone, Martha, Manly Street,	9 46
Outlaw, Elijah, E Cabarrus St.,	3 78
Pace E R, Franklin,	9 46
Perry Robert, Oberlin,	6 63
Perry, W H., N S Street,	2 83
Perry, W R, Oberlin,	1 69
Pool, W R, Est and L C Carpentee, Edenton Street,	28 42
Perry, Nannie, Cabarrbus St.,	7 58
Pool, N W, Est, Cotton Place,	3 78
Powell, Mrs Mary L, Oakdale,	$ 1 91
Pulley, Wash, Swain Street,	7 58
Ransom, Maggie, W S St,	4 73
Richardson, Robt, Smithfield St.	2 83
Rogers, J W, Oberlin,	2 83
Roberts, Robt. Cox Av,	66
Rowland, Jerry, Oberlin,	7 59
Ray, Henderson. Smithfield R'd,	1 41
Rollins, John, Oberlin,	55
Smith, Annie P, S Wilmington St	5 68
Syme, Wm, Newberne Av.	11 36
Stone, M P, Adm, Old Fair Gr'd,	7 58
Snow, Geo H, trustee, Tarboro Rd.	
" " " Oberlin,	9 46
Stalling, Jane, E Davie St.	5 71
Terrell, Evelina, ¾ acre, Oberlin,	6 64
Thompson, Emily, N West St.	12 79
Vandergriff, Mollie, Oberlin,	1 43
White, Lavenia, Caswell Lane,	3 78
Williams, May A, S Lane St.	3 78
Williams, Hiliard, N East St.	22 72
Whitaker. W J, E Hargett St,	7 58
Winetrob, J, Newbern Av,	
Winetrob, J, Seawell Av,	3 79
Williams, A J, Sanders St,	1 90
Williams, Peter, S Dawson St.	5 69
Williamson, C H, ½ acre Oberlin,	1 90
Wilson, Nannie S, Avent's F. Road,	5 69
Wynn, P C, Est, Oberlin,	4 73
Williams, Bill, E Cabarrus St,	1 92
WAKE FOREST TOWNSHIP.	
Alston, W M, est, 75 acres, part Alston tract,	$ 5 34
Crenshaw, Betsy, 1 town lot,	32
Elleal, J Y, 1 town lot,	13 32
Gore, D M, 1 town lot,	12 00
Holding, G W, 1 town lot,	1 66
Holding, J N, Agt, 1 town lot,	2 66
King, Mrs C H, 76 acres near Forrestville,	5 82
Lewis, John, 1 town lot,	4 00
Phillips, Mrs Fletche, 1 town lot,	5 92
Pace, E P, 2 town lots,	10 08
Powell, C L, 1 town lot,	52
Watkins, E W, 22 acres, Smithfield road,	5 66
Williams, G W, 1 town lot,	1 60
Young, Geo. P, 57 acres, Reedy Cr.	3 20
WHITE OAK TOWNSHIP.	
Jones, John, 1 town lot,	$ 32
Jarrett, Mrs Nancy, 19 acres, Beaver Creek,	1 34
Morgan, Alice, 1 town lot,	36
Minee, W A, 1 town lot,	16
Steward, W H, 50 acres Williams Creek,	2 82
Stone, W P, Adm 1 town lot,	2 14
Bates, Thomas, 13 acres near Holly Springs,	72

Second District Congressional Convention.

The Congressional convention for the 2nd Congressional District will meet in Wilson on Friday, July 29th, 3 p. m. A full attendance is desired.

Respectfully,
J. T. B. Hoover,
Chairman 2nd Cong. Dist.

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court.
Wake County. }

Kate Dixon
v.
George Dixon.

To George Dixon.—You are notified that your wife, Kate Dixon, has brought suit against you in Wake Superior Court for divorce from the bonds matrimony because of abandonment, and that the summons issued against you has been returned by the Sheriff of Wake county with this endorsement thereon, "After exercising due diligence the defendant is not to be found in this State; said to be out of the State, and it is ordered that publication be made in The Caucasian, a newspaper published in Raleigh, N. C., once a week, for six weeks, notifying you to appear at the October term, 1898, of Wake Superior Court, and plead, answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff, otherwise the plaintiff will apply to the Court to be allowed to prove the allegations of her complaint and judgment and decree in accordance therewith. This July 8, 1898.

D. H. Young,
Clerk Wake Superior Court.

A. and M. College . . .
. . . Summer School.

FOR COLORED TEACHERS.

Second Annual Session will begin July 20 1898, and continue three weeks.

City Superintendents of the principal Graded Schools and the best colored educators of the State have been secured.

Unsurpassed facilities and opportunities.

Make previous inquiry of ticket agent for reduced railroad rates; if not granted write at once to the undersigned.

For circulars or other information, address,

PRESIDENT DUDLEY,
Greensboro, N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Ada Williamson Foster, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said Ada Williamson Foster to present the same to me on or before July 1, 1899, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Ada Williamson Foster are hereby notified to make immediate payment to me.

This June 11, 1898.

Omega H. Foster,
Admr. of Ada Williamson Foster, deceased.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL.
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Largest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 38; Students, 508; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses; 3 Professional Schools, in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.

Advanced classes open to women. Tuition $60 a year. Board $8 a month. Ample opportunities for self-help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Summer School for Teachers; 24 Instructors; 185 Students. Total enrollment, 670. For Catalogue, address,

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The State Normal and Industrial . . . College . . .

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. Annual Expenses $90 to $130. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition applicants must be made before August 1.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

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Board and room $8 per month. In clubs $4 per month.
Total expenses for the year need not exceed $133, and can be easily reduced to $90.
Correspondence solicited.
Catalogue free.

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STOP CHEWING!

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 1,500,000 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

HOME SEEKERS EXCURSIONS TO ARKANSAS AND TEXAS, VIA THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Tickets will be sold July 19th, Aug. 2nd, 16th, Sept. 6th, 20th, and Oct. 4th and 18th, to points in Arkansas and Texas and other points in the southwest at one fare plus two dollars for the round trip. Tickets will be limited for return passage twenty-one days from date of sale. These tickets can be purchased from the Iron Mountain Agents at Memphis, Cairo or St. Louis. For maps and other information call on or adderss the undersigned.

I. E. Rehlander,
T. P. A. Mo. Pac Ry.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE YARBORO HOUSE

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF

RALEIGH, N. C.,

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Reference is made to any one who visits Raleigh.

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HANDY WAR BOOK.

A new book of important and authentic information and statistics on the many subjects related to the present war, such as size, population climate, commerce and resources of the islands concerned in the Spanish-American conflict, with many other facts which readers of war news should have.

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Of Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, Havana and Harbor, and West India Islands, and a large map of the world, only 25c.

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Knives Given Away.

A good, stout, guaranteed knife is wanted by every man and boy; in fact, is an absolute necessity.

Both of the knives shown in this advertisement are fully guaranteed to be of the very best steel, and are exact size of cuts; No. 1 has two blades of the best razor steel, genuine staghorn handle, and is finely, though strongly, finished; it cannot be equaled for 75 Cents any hardware store.

No. 2 has 4 blades; 1 large, 2 small blades and 1 nail file; has a beautiful handle, with nickel-plated trimmings. This knife can not be duplicated for less than One Dollar.

The Southern Cultivator is the Best Agricultural Journal in the South. It is under the able Editorial Management of Dr. William L. Jones, assisted by Practical Farmers, men who have made money on the farm.

Bright, live subjects are discussed from a practical standpoint in every issue. Information and experiments are given that will prove valuable, save expense and suggest lines of work that will better the condition of every "Tiller of the Soil."

OUR OFFER

Caucasian, 1 year,	$1 00
So. Cultivator, 1 yr,	1 00
Choice of knives,	1 00
Total,	$3 00

ALL FOR $1.75.

Send your order to-day. Address,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN,

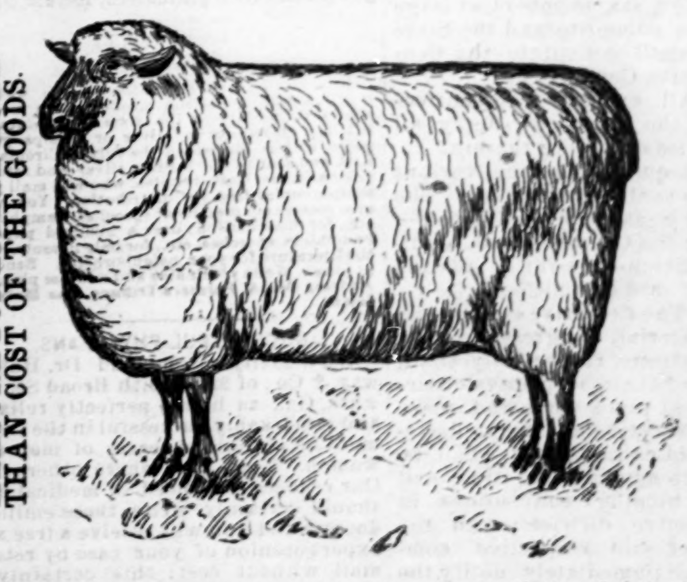
THE KEELEY CURE

Do You Know What it Does?

It relieves a person of all desire for strong drink or drugs, restores his nervous system to its normal condition, and reinstates a man to his home and business.

For full particulars, address either of the following institutes:

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Greensboro, N. C.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 905 E. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 1418 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.



ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

YOU CAN GET BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN'S PANTS MADE TO MEASURE FOR LITTLE MORE THAN COST OF THE GOODS.

THE COMPANY PAYS FREIGHT ON WOOL AND WILL GIVE YOU PROMPT RETURNS.

If you want to exchange your wool or have it manufactured into the best Blankets, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linseys, Flannels and Yarns to be had in America. If you want the best made and most comfortable fitting pants you ever wore; if you want to trade with the cleverest men you ever had any dealings with, try the ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS' and you will never regret it. They have one of the largest mills in the South. They ship their goods to nearly every State in the Union, and the quality of their work is unexcelled.

Write them for their handsome new catalogue, and do not dispose of your wool until you see it. Address,

CHATHAM M'G. CO., Proprietors. ELKIN, N. C.

Educational Bureau,
RALEIGH. N. C.,

Secures positions for teachers for reasonable charge.

Recommends competent teachers to schools and families free of charge.

Write for particulars. No harm to learn our work.

We also have a department of school furniture and supplies, and can furnish anything needed in this line at lowest possible prices.

Our exhibit at the present State Fair was awarded a medal.

Goods and prices guaranteed.

Correspondence invited.

CHARLES J. PARKER,
Manager.

Why Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

Consumption, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address,
JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT,
Lexington, N. C.

BRYAN AND JONES

VERSUS

North Carolina Democrats.

No One Need Give Up His Party Organization---Parties Opposed to Gold and Monopoly Should Co-Operate---Of Course Goldbugs and Monopolists Will Oppose this Plan to Win a Victory for the People.

The Way to Victory Over Gold and Monopoly Pointed Out by Bryan and Jones.

Co-operation does not contemplate the abandonment of party organization or the surrender of any political principles; nor is co-operation defended on the ground that the platforms of the three parties are identical. . . . . In such a crisis there is no time to discuss the ultimate effect of co operation upon any particular party. We may rest assured that the people will bestow honor where honor is due and that that party which shows the greatest devotion to the welfare of the people will, in the end, receive due credit for every laudable endeavor.—W. J. Bryan in his open letter to New York Journal.

The issue is joined; we cannot avoid it if we would. Either the friends of bimetalism or the advocates of the gold standard, trusts and monopolies must succeed. Who is not for us is against us. We are asking no man to abandon his party or change his politics; we ask no one to yield any principle; but in this great contest we do appeal to all good men to stand solidly together for liberty and humanity, and strike down forever this conspiracy of gold and monopoly.—James K. Jones, Chairman Democratic National Committee.

The Way to Defeat Mapped Out by North Carolina Democrats.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions, by direction of the convention, having had under consideration the proposition for fusion made by a committee of the Populist party, recommend that this convention adopt the following resolutions in respect thereto.

Resolved, 1. That the proposition for fusion submitted by the Populist committee be, and the same is, hereby respectfully declined.

Resolved, 2. That the Democratic State Executive Committee be, and the same is, hereby instructed to entertain no further proposition for fusion.

These resolutions were adopted by the Democratic State Convention.

We favor a union of the silver forces of the country in the Congressional elections, and cordially invite all voters, without regard to past political affiliations, to unite with us in supporting our candidates for Congress who favor the free coinage of silver, thus giving practical force and effect to the recommendation of our Democratic National Chairman, Hon. James K. Jones, and to the Congressional committee.

That we admire and commend without stint the great and gallant fight made by Hon. William J. Bryan in the last National campaign for the success of our party and the principles of our platform.—Extract from Democratic State Platform.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Plan of Organization of the Peoples Party.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members, who shall elect their own Chairman; said Committee shall be elected by the voters of said Township at the primaries called to elect delegates to the county nominating conventions, under call of the County Chairman: Provided that those Townships which are divided into precincts or wards shall have a separate Committee for each precinct or ward.

SEC. 2. Each County shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Chairman of the several Township, Ward or precinct Committees. This Committee shall meet at the same time and place of the county nominating conventions of the Peoples Party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman, who may or may not be a member of its own body. In case it shall appear at said meeting of the county Executive Committee, that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with Section 1, the said county Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

SEC. 3. The executive committee for the various Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial districts shall consist of the chairman of the county executive committee of the counties that compose the said Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts. The Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

SEC. 4. The State Executive Committee shall consist of the State chairman, the chairman of Congressional executive committees, and one member elected by each Congressional Convention while in session, with six additional members at large.

SEC. 5. In case any above named committee fails to report to its convention while in session as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

SEC. 6. The county executive committee, Congressional executive committees, Judicial executive committees shall report sheir action, as provided for above, to their respective conventions while in session, for their approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention, before an adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

SEC. 7. The State convention shall elect six members of the Executive Committee at large, and may elect a State chairman or leave the State Committee to elect its own chairman, who may or may not be a member of said comittee. But each State chairman shall serve until his successor is elected. The six members at large of the State committe and the State chairman shall constitute the Central Executive Committee.

SEC. 8. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all the vacancies occurring therein.

SEC. 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and Senatorial committees—a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State—one-third of the members of said committees.

SEC. 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectfully, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

SEC. 11 That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1. Each township, precinct, or ward primary of the Peoples Party shall be send to the County Convention three delegates, and one additional delegate for every 25 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast for the Peoples Party candidate for Governor in 1892. But where a township, precinct, ward, or other sub-division of a township has been divided since 1892, each such subdivision shall send to the County Convention, one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 25 votes or majority fraction thereof.

SEC. 2. Each county convention shall be entitled to send to each of the other conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's party candidate for Governor in 1892: Provided that every convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any convention shall cast the vote of the county.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the various county conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the different districts, and State conventions and forward list of State delegates to the State Chairman.

SEC. 4 All who are opposed to the present financial system of our government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency, without the intervention of banking corporations; who favor a graduated income tax and further necessary legislation to reduce and equalize taxation and who are in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and of guaranteeing to each political party the right to representation on all election boards, which shall be of their own selection, to prevent disfranchising voters by partisan election boards; who are in favor of a more economic administration of our government, county, State and National; who are opposed to having Executive and Legislative branches of our government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies, and who are willing to co-operate with the People's party to secure these reforms, are invited to participate in all Peole's party primaries and conventions.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

FREE LITERATURE.

The Campaign of 1900 Is On.

Organization and education is the watchword. Literature is the most effective means of education. Now is the time to circulate it. For ten (10) cents in silver or stamps your name will be placed on the Silver Circulator List and sent to the leading silver and reform papers in the United States, who will mail you sample copies free for distribution. You will also receive congressional speeches, pamphlets, etc., for distribution; over a hundred papers, pamphlets, speeches, etc., for only 10 cents. Get the literature for your neighborhood. Send in at once. Write your name and address plainly. Address Box A, Farmers Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co, of 22½ South Broad St. Atlanta, Ga., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure where others fail. Our readers if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them today.

Knew the Missing Line.

The following story is told by a resident of Bloomington, Macon county, as having occured at, a district school near there recently, says The Kansas City Times It was Friday, the day of original composition. Each scholar had to memorize his or her production. A little girl with blue eyes and sandy hair lisped:

"The dawning shafts of light shine out
To greet the lark's refrain,
And every gladdened heart sang out—"

Then she stopped. A blue shirted urchin raised his hand and snapped his fingers.

"What is it, Bobby?" asked the teacher.

"I know it."

"Know what?',

"The line she's forgot."

"You do?" said the teacher in surprise. "What is it?"

Promptly as a rifle shot came the answer that completed the verse:

"To — with Spain!"

CO-OPERATION AGAINST GOLD AND MONOPOLY.

THE ADDRESS SENT OUT BY THE TWENTY-FIVE POPULIST SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Reasons Why the People's Party Should Appeal to All Who Are Opposed to the Rule of Gold and Monopoly to Join Hands in a Harmonious Co-operation Against the Common Enemy.

Our readers will remember the address appealing for a co-operation of all who are opposed to gold and monopoly, recently sent out by the twenty-five Populist Congressmen and Senators. Since some who claim to be opposed to the rule of gold and monopoly have recently attacked this address we republish it below so that all may read it again and see exactly what it says. It is as follows:

THE POPULIST ADDRESS.

To the People: The conspiracy of gold and monopoly is nearing its culmination. Every advance it has made during the last twenty-five years has been by adroit and stealthy processes. These would have been impossible if it had not had its agents and confederates holding positions of public trust in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. Neither the beneficiaries nor the tools of this conspiracy have any particular politics. In name the last administration was Democratic. The present administration is called Republican, but it has ingloriously practiced and defended the perfidious policies of its predecessor.

At length the selfish and brutal interests behind this conspiracy deem themselves strong enough to dispense with the caution and duplicity hitherto necessary to their success. The administration boldly avows its indorsement of their scheme against the liberty and prosperity of the people. Within a few weeks it has formulated and sent to Congress a bill, the leading purpose of which is, in the words of the Secretary of the Treasury: "To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard."

This country has during the past twenty-four years suffered enough of the blighting effect of the gold standard, so far as fraudulent legislation and executive usurpation have been able to establish it. It is now boldly proposed to legalize what has been done in defiance of law and to use the power secured by false pretenses from a long suffering and too trustful people to put upon this infamous design the stamp of alleged popular authorization.

In the pursuit of this purpose of committing the country more thoroughly to the gold standard the plan of this administration, as of the last, is to retire the greenbacks and other non-interest bearing paper money of the government, to issue interest-burdened gold bonds, and to increase the powers, privileges, and profits of national banks. This achievement would turn over the duty of supplying the people's money, the very life blood of business, to a selfish, heartless, and irresponsible foreign gold syndicate and its American agents and allies.'

It must be remembered also that this foreign gold syndicate and its allies have, with the connivance if not the assistance of our government, captured and to-day control every instrument of commerce in the nation. In framing the Constitution our patriotic forefathers, with zealous care and with prophetic wisdom, provided that commerce should be regulated by Congress; but this tremendous power has been abdicated by Congress in favor of the gold trust and the banking ring. Money is the first great instrument of commerce, but the gold ring, not satisfied with controlling our financial system, has captured the other instruments of commerce to enable it to keep the gold standard yoke upon our necks and "to more thoroughly" subjugate our people and dominate our government.

All history teaches that those who have controlled the instruments of commerce in any country have not only controlled the commerce of that nation, but have also controlled and dominated that government. Thus the gold syndicate and its allied monopolies in our country have seized the great instruments of commerce, have used this tremendous power to discriminate against sections and individuals to destroy competition, to breed business stagnation, and to create "hard times" in the midst of plenty. Thus the organization and maintenance of great industrial trusts have been promoted, which operate to aggravate the evil conditions which gave them birth. Thus they are making millions of paupers to create a few millionaires. The inevitable result must be to convert our government into an oligarchy of sordid wealth.

In the accomplishment of this end these evil influences must shackle opinion and muzzle discussion. They not only subsidize the press and attempt to seat their well-paid attorneys in legislative halls, on our benches of justice, and in all other departments of government; but wherever college faculties are susceptible to pretended generosity or inverted philanthrophy they carefully manœuver for either service or silence.

The divine right of kings is to be succeeded by the divine right of millionairs, who propose to run everything, not only the instruments of commerce and our industrial system, but also as far as possible the pen of the editor and the voice, if not the intellect, of the university professor. Having succeeded in this the conspirators will not only completely dominate the legislative, executive and judicial branches of our government, but will be solidly entrenched against resistance and retirbution.

Briefly stated this is a part of the outrageous scheme. We do not arraign any political party on partisan grounds. We arraign a system and denounce a conspiracy. We condemn individuals and organizations that support this system and aid the conspiracy. A party that is the mouthpiece and agent of this conspiracy is just as dangerous under one name as under another.

In every campaign the gold syndicate and all the allied trusts and monopolies combine. They select the conventions they desire to control; they elect the candidates that they have selected. Of course they control them after they are elected Therefore, those who are not their agents and who would not submit to their tryannous spoliation should strenuously oppose the allied combination of gold and monopoly.

The only hope of the enemy is to divide us. Therefore, let us be more united and harmonious than ever, and further let us organize without delay a vigorous campaign in every State and Congressional district, county and precinct.

There are but two sides to this mighty and portentous conflict. All of those of whatever party who favor the conspiracy of gold and monopoly, who favor industrial slavery, widespread poverty, and national destruction, should be one side; and all of those of whatever party who oppose this deadly design, who love truth and right, who love their country, who love their homes and firesides, and who believe in the sacred principles declared by Jefferson and reasserted by Jackson and Lincoln, should be on the other side. On this side we solidly stand. Then let us, maintaining at all times party integrity, invite the harmonious co-operation of all seeking the same end. The ominous dangers threatening the institutions of the republic make this the highest duty. The line of battle is clearly drawn. We cannot avoid the conflict if we would.

Therefore let us appeal to all citizens and to all organizations and parties that oppose this conspiracy —that oppose a government of the trusts, by the trusts, and for the trusts, that oppose and will not submit to the despotism of sordid wealth—to come to the rescue. Patriotism and manhood are not dead. A large part of the American people realize the wrongs and comprehend the dangers, and are ready and anxious to fight this system to the end. The spirit of '76 is abroad in the land and the friends of liberty everywhere are awaiting the patriotic call to fight a common battle against a common foe. Let this be done and we can crush every traitor as did the men of the American Revolution; let us be done and we shall drive every Tory to ignominious defeat. Let this be done and we shall re-establish what is almost overthrown: A government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Signed: Marion Butler, Chairman Peoples Party National Executive Committee.

W. A. Harris, Henry Heitfield, William V. Allen, R. F. Pettigrew, John C. Bell, J. D. Botkin, Jerry Simpson, W. F. Strowd, W. L. Greene, J. Y. Callahan E. R. Ridgely, James Gunn, John E. Fowler, C. H. Castle, N. B. McCormick, M. S. Peters, J. E. Kelley, C. A. Barlow, A. C. Shuford, W. D. Vincent, Samuel Maxwell, Freeman Knowles, Charles H. Martin, W. L. Stark, and R. D. Sutherland.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolised for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœ. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 17th day of May, 1898, hereby affirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina. To this end we contend that it is of vital importance for each political party to have on all election boards, representatives of their own selection. We condemn the Republican party and those who joined with it in the last legislature to strike this just, essential and vital provision from the election law of 1895; and we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts in the next legislature to re-enact; this provision into law.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

We are in favor of guaranteeing in the respective counties the right of local self-government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people, under proper safeguards, to guarantee the best possible government to each county; and we pledge the People's party to the continued support and maintenance of that principle, and warn the voters of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and to make all the money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

DENOUNCE SPAIN'S POLICY.

To avenge the Maine, to advance republican institutions, and in the interests of humanity, the brutal and treacherous Spaniards should be driven from the western hemisphere and a Republican form of government established in the islands which she has misgoverned, robbed, persecuted and pillaged.

AGAINST ISSUING INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

We condemn the present national administration for its efforts to fasten upon the people and future generations the burden of interest bearing bonds and for endorsing and carrying out the infamous bond and monopoly policy of the preceding administration of Grover Cleveland.

We commend the action of the Populists, silver Republicans and silver Democrats in Congress for their wise, brave and patriotic course in solidly co-operating to strike out the bond provision of the pending war revenue bill and to substitute therefor an issue of greenbacks and the coinage of the silver seinorage to carry on the war.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the General Assembly of 1895.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last 2 General Assemblies has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision.

NON-PARTIZAN JUDICIARY.

Our Judiciary should be kept above the plane of partisan politics. To this end we appeal to all good citizens to join us in our efforts to make a non-partisan judiciary an established and permanent feature of our State government.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

FREE PASSES.

We call attention to the interference of railroad corporations in our politics as one of the greatest sources of corruption in our State and national governments. Free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations are among the most poisonous and effective weapons to corrupt politics and defeat the will of the people in legislative halls. Therefore we favor a law not only forbidding the giving of free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations, but also forbidding anyone except the actual employees of said corporations from receiving the same.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS BY THE PEOPLE.

No State has a better railroad commission law than North Carolina; but the public has not received the benefit the law was designed to produce on account of the failure of our railroad commissioners to do their duty under the law. As one remedy for this evil we are in favor of the election of railroad commissioners by a direct vote of the people.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

We favor a reduction of freight, express and passenger rates, telegraph and telephone tariffs to the same level to which the general range of prices of products has fallen under the gold standard. If the Railway Commission continues to refuse to do its duty in this respect, we are in favor of such reduction being made directly by the next Legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interest of the State amounting to the large sum of $3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income were sacrificed, but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that the mysterious power of a strong railroad lobby prevented the last legislature from enacting the necessary legislation to enable the State to make an investigation through the proper legal channels, of the transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interest of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial and especially wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and the defendants are rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject including an alien law similar to the Wisconsin statute, so as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privileges of carrying on business in North Carolina and withdrawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when actions are brought against them. We also recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

A JUST DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURDENS OF TAXATION.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

We favor the principle of direct legislation known as the Initiative and Referendum, in order to restore and preserve the rule of the people. "It will not be opposed by any Democrat who endorses the declaration of Jefferson that the people are capable of self-government, nor will it be opposed by any Republican who holds to Lincoln's idea that this should be a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

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	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R.R.	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond. A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 05pm
So. Pines	4 23am	5 58pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 56pm
Wadesboro	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington		*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 03am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton. S.A.L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 03am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 13pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No.402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R.		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington		*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†11 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 20am	7 35pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 30pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 50am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Norfolk	*7 35am	*5 35pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

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TIME TABLE 5.

To take effect Sunday June 19, 1898, at 12 m'

Supersedes Time Table 4 of Nov. 28, 1897, and supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS	5 Passenger daily. P. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunnay P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*	5 20	3 40
	Bests	s 5 40	s 4 00
W	LaGrange*	s 5 49	s 4 09
	Falling Creek	s 6 00	s 4 20
W	Kinston*	s 6 12	s 4 32
	Caswell	f 6 21	f 4 41
Ar Lv	Dover†	s 6 30	s 4 50
W	Core Creek	s 6 42	s 5 02
	Tuscarora	f 6 54	f 5 14
	Clark's	f 7 00	f 5 20
W Ar Lv	Newbern*	s 7 15 7 25	s 5 35 5 45
	Riverdale	s 7 50	f 6 10
	Croatan	s 7 53	f 6 13
	Havelock	s 8 05	s 6 25
W	Newport*	s 8 18	s 6 38
	Wildwood	s 8 24	f 6 44
	Atlantic	f 8 29	f 9 29
Ar Lv	Morehead City*	s 8 37 8 42	s 6 57 7 02
	Atlantic Hotel		
W Ar	M. City Depot*	8 50	7 10
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	6 Passenger daily. A. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	7 00
	Bests	s 11 43	s 6 38
W	LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 27
	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 17
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 07
	Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 55
Lv Ar	Dover†	s 9 52	s 5 47
W	Core Creek	s 9 40	s 5 35
	Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 5 25
	Clark's	f 9 22	s 5 17
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s 9 10 8 57	s 5 05 4 57
	Riverdale	f 8 33	s 4 33
	Croatan	f 8 29	s 4 29
	Havelock	s 8 20	s 4 20
W	Newport*	s 8 06	s 4 06
	Wildwood	f 7 59	f 3 59
	Atlantic	f 7 55	f 3 55
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s 7 47 7 42	s 3 27 3 42
	Atlantic Hotel		
Lv	M. City Depot	7 25	3 25
		A. M.	A. M.

W.—Water stations. f.—Stop on Signal *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops

S L. DILL, Supt

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43		
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 33		
Lv Tarboro	12 12			
Lv Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 00	11 16	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00			
Lv Fayetteville	4 49	1 13		
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25		
	P. M.	A. M.		
Lv Goldsboro			7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia			8 05	4 16
Ar Wilmington			9 30	5 45
			A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15		
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20		
Lv Selma	1 00			
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10		
			P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington			7 15	9 45
Lv Magnolia			8 55	10 59
Lv Goldsboro			10 10	11 58
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 22
Lv Tarboro	12 12			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	1 05		
Ar Weldon	3 39	1 44		
	P. M.	A. M.		

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 9:00 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 12:00 m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

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